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EVE OF SCHNEIDER CUP CONTEST.

MILLION SPECTATORS
ANTICIPATED.

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT ON
THE SOLENT.

BOTH TEAMS CHOSEN.

London, Sept. 5.
Feverish excitement on the eve of the Schneider Cup contest is being manifested. It is an event calculated to provide the most thrilling of all spectacles, the more so since it is safely predicted that all previous records will be swept by the board.

Accommodation at Cowes and other points of vantage along the Solent, where the contest will be visible from all shores, is already taxed to its uttermost limit, and it is expected that over a million spectators will see the race which will be between Great Britain and Italy.

Designer Unwell.

The spectators will not, however, include Mr. F.H. Royce, the designer of the Rolls-Royce Supermarine S-6, as he is confined to his bed at Wittering, Sussex, suffering from severe strain and overwork in connexion with the British machines built for the contest.

Mr. Royce's magnificent seaplane is now Britain's hope for the race as it was stated to-night that the Gloster-Napier seaplane, which is reputed to be capable of faster speeds than the Supermarine Rolls-Royce, is not likely to compete, though no reason has been given for the decision to withhold her.

All machines participating in the contest will be ready to-night for navigability trials to-morrow. After these have been completed, no alterations or improvements will be permitted.

Italian Plane Nearly Sunk.

The Italian team's famous Macchi 52 plane, on which Major Bernhardt achieved the world's speed record, subsequently beaten by Lieut. D'Arcy Greig, but not by a margin sufficient to rank as a world record, was nearly sunk to-day on alighting after its first test over the contest course.

This was the third thrill for the trial spectators within two days as the Supermarine S-6 and the other Macchi machine, No. 67, yesterday both just escaped collisions with vessels steaming along the Solent.

Eleventh Hour Surprise.

Later.
Although it has been stated that the Air Ministry is doubtful about entering the Gloster-Napier, believed to be capable of at least 400 miles an hour, an eleventh-hour surprise was produced this evening, when the "hush-hush" plane was brought out of her hangar and performed various evolutions for a period of twenty minutes.

The performance amazed the on-lookers, but it has not yet been decided whether the machine will be prepared for participation in the race.

The Terms.

After to-day's trials, it was announced that the following teams have been chosen to represent Great Britain and Italy in the Schneider Trophy Contest.

Britain: Flying Officer Wag-horn, Flying Officer Acherley and Flight Lieutenant D'Arcy Greig, Reserve: Flight Lieutenant Stainforth.

Italy: Warrant Officer Dal-molin, Lieutenant Cadringer and Lieut. Monti. Reserves: Sergeant Major Ajello, and Captain Caraveri. Flying Officers Wag-horn and Acherley have both exceeded 350 miles an hour in trial flights with the Supermarine Rolls-Royce machines. Sergeant-Major Ajello, it will be recalled, crashed over the Lago di Garda about a fortnight ago, his machine being completely wrecked and lost in about fifty fathoms of water. He had a miraculous escape from almost certain death.—*Reuter.*

At the instigation of Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, of Taupo, the driver of a motor lorry appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a charge of failing to reduce speed and sound his horn when approaching the junction of Nathan Road and Shantung Street. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20.

RAID ON "SOCIETY" JOURNAL.

POLICE DETAIN SEVERAL
CHINESE.

LATE NIGHT VISIT.

Very few details are at present available regarding a raid made by the police last night, shortly after 11 o'clock, on the premises of a certain newspaper, the name of which was not disclosed in the police reports this morning.

The object of the raid is not stated, but certain articles have been seized by the police and a number of Chinese are now detained by the police pending investigations.

On making enquiries later, a representative of the *Telegraph* learned that the newspaper concerned is the *Hongkong Sun Yat Po*, a periodical issued once every three days or so, dealing chiefly with local gossip. It is said to be a Chinese Society paper, run somewhat on the lines of similar journals at home.

This periodical has its offices in a flat at No. 53, Wyndham Street, first floor. The flat was closed this morning, but residents nearby state that shortly after 11 p.m. yesterday, several plain clothes detectives carried out a raid on the office, as a result of which about eight people on the premises were taken into custody.

A quantity of printed matter is understood to have been seized by the police.

SUCCESSFUL ACTION AGAINST RAIDERS.

PALESTINE DISTURBANCES
DYING DOWN.

London, Sept. 5.
The Colonial Office, in an official communique, states that successful action was taken against a party of raiding Arabs on the evening of September 3rd, at El Meshra, a village to the east of Mount Tabor.

Twenty-six casualties were inflicted on the raiders, while one British soldier was slightly wounded. The French authorities in Syria have posted detachments on the Palestine frontier north of Safed in order to prevent the incursion of Arabs into their territory.

During Wednesday, the situation remained generally quiet. Aircraft continue to carry out systematic patrols over the whole country.—*British Wireless.*

LATEST AMERICAN CRUISER.

MRS. COOLIDGE PERFORMS
LAUNCH CEREMONY.

New York, Sept. 5.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge to-day performed the launching ceremony at the naval yard at Quincy, Massachusetts, of America's latest 10,000-ton cruiser, the U.S.S. Northampton.

The vessel has a contract speed of 32 1/2 knots, and is armed with nine eight-inch guns, six torpedo tubes and four anti-aircraft guns.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MR. AND MRS. SNOWDEN AT SANDRINGHAM.

STAYING AS GUESTS OF KING
AND QUEEN.

London, Sept. 5.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden arrived to-day at Sandringham, where they will stay as the guests of the King and Queen until to-morrow. It is stated that the visit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is purely informal and not in the capacity of Acting Premier.—*British Wireless.*

TOLLEY BEATEN IN GOLF MATCH.

OUSTED FROM AMERICAN
CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, Sept. 5.
Cyril Tolley, the British amateur champion, was defeated in the third round of the American amateur championship to-day, by Dr. Willing. Willing won by four up and three to play.—*Reuter's American Service.*

ISLAND'S BUDGET BENEFITS.

SCARCELY A SINGLE
NEW PROJECT.

NEW POLICE STATION TO BE
PUSHED ON.

COMPLETION OF ROADS

It is expected that there will be some complaint at the Government's "forward policy in services rather than in material works."

The list of works included under the heading Public Works Extraordinary in the Draft Estimates for 1930, involve a total cost to the Treasury of only \$3,840,750, while a good part of this amount will be spent on items entirely Governmental, such as a new police station, a new printing shop at the Gaol, renewals of Government furniture, etc.

Scarcely a single new scheme is to be embarked upon, except it is of minor importance and of negligible cost.

New Police Station.

It is, perhaps, encouraging to find that after considerable delay, attributed to changes in design and shortage of staff, substantial provision is made for the construction of the new No. 2 Police Station, which is to be erected on the Praya East Reclamation. Originally estimated to cost \$300,000, it is stated that the Hon. C.S.P. or Inspector-General of Police, as he will in future be known, has since requested the provision of further accommodation, which will increase the cost to \$400,000. The revised plans were approved in May this year, but only \$20,000 will have been expended by December. The provision for next year is \$200,000.

Sai Ying Pun Market.

Similarly, the Sai Ying Pun New Market is to be pushed on, the sum of \$200,000 being set aside for this work in the coming year, the total cost being estimated at \$400,000.

A change of plan has been approved in connexion with wireless facilities. In the 1929 Draft Estimates, provision was made for the erection of two blocks of quarters for W/T operators, but, after exhaustive tests it was found that Cape D'Aguiar Station is more efficient for long wave working, and it is therefore proposed to confine the Peak Station to short wave working with China and Broadcasting, without these additional buildings, and to erect at Cape D'Aguiar one more transmitting block and mast for long wave transmitting, at a cost of \$35,000.

Gaol Printing.

The Government has abandoned a scheme for the construction of a new printing shop at Victoria Gaol, which was to have cost \$41,000 and has substituted a new scheme which will involve about \$109,000. \$15,000 will be spent in 1929 and the remaining \$95,000 will be voted to complete the work in 1930. In connexion with the development of the printing establishment, the Government is also installing a linotype machine at a cost of \$14,200, and a Koda Print machine at a cost of \$5,500.

Completing Road Schemes.

Approximately \$364,000 will be spent on new roads on the island, nearly all of which are already in course of construction. The Tai Hang development road is to be completed at a cost of \$60,000, the total of cost being in the neighbourhood of \$222,000; a section of the road between Causeway Bay and Quarry Bay is to be completed at a cost of \$15,000. It was hoped that provision would be made for further work on this road, which is to cut off a big corner on the route to Quarry Bay, but the Government pleads lack of funds.

The road connecting Garden Road and Bowen Road with May Road will be completed in 1930 at a cost of \$88,000, the balance to be expended before the end of the present year, while the expenditure of \$75,000 on the widening of May Road from the Tram Station to Conduit Road to a minimum width of twenty feet, will enable Mid-level residents to reach the city by motor-car.

(Continued on Page 11.)

HEAVY FINE FOR SPEEDING.

PORTUGUESE REBUKED FOR
INSULTING OFFICER.

KOWLOON INCIDENT.

A fine of \$35 was imposed on Mr. L. A. Carvalho by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when the defendant was convicted on a charge of travelling through the controlled area in Chatham Road at a speed in excess of 15 miles an hour.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, jr., appeared for the defence.

After registering a conviction, his Worship made severe comments on certain remarks which the defendant was alleged to have used when stopped by Sergeant Scrim. His Worship said that he considered it most contemptible and cowardly to make such remarks. It appeared that the defendant suggested that Sergeant Scrim was looking for "squeeze."

Referring to remarks about Sergeant Scrim being a bully, his Worship said if the defendant considered that the officer was a bully in trying to protect the lives

PIRATES SEIZE CHINESE "DIVER."

Held for Ransom on the
West River.

The Chinese diver engaged in locating the lost anchor of the s.s. Kwong Fook Cheung, about a quarter of a mile below First Cliffs, on the West River, has been captured and held by pirates.

A ransom of \$50 is asked for his release.—*British Naval Wireless.*

little children in the playground and his Worship knew that that was what he was doing—then the defendant's idea of bullying and his Worship's were very different.

Continuing, his Worship intimated that he described the remarks as cowardly because he did not believe for one moment that the defendant would have spoken to the officer as he had done if he had not been sure that Sergeant Scrim was prevented by police regulations and the law of the land from giving the defendant a thrashing.

His Worship said he thought it most unfortunate that such remarks had been made, but they did not, however, enter into the matter of the charge.

CHANGES IN POLICE TITLES.

C.S.P. WILL BE KNOWN AS
INSPECTOR GENERAL.

It is indicated in official papers issued in connexion with the Budget that changes are to be made in the titles of the principal police officers of the Colony.

The Captain Superintendent of Police will in future be known as Inspector General of Police, whilst the Deputy Superintendents will have the title of Divisional Superintendents.

Instead of six Assistant Superintendents, there will be one Superintendent and five Assistant Superintendents.

"CASSUM" SALE CONDITIONS.

INTERESTING ADMIRALTY
STATEMENT.

The Admiralty announces that if the s.s. Cassum, formerly H.M.S. Woodlark, now lying wrecked off Capsulmun, is sold to a person other than a British subject, she must be broken up.

If the vessel is sold to a British subject, the original conditions of sale are to apply.—*British Naval Wireless.*

Hongkong has been declared plague-infected by the authorities of the Dutch East Indies.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE NEWS OFFICE.

COMMUNIST OUTRAGE
IN SHANGHAI.

PHOSPHORUS BOMB THROWN
INTO BUILDING.

STUDENT ROWDYISM.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.
Communists yesterday attempted to burn down the offices of the *China Times*, in Shantung Road, as part of the demonstrations connected with the Young Communist movement.

A crude phosphorus bomb was hurled through an open window on the ground floor of the building, setting fire to a large quantity of paper, but the outbreak was extinguished by the Central Fire Brigade before serious damage was done.

This deliberate act of incendiarism followed a minor demonstration and the wholesale distribution of communist pamphlets in Foochow Road, less than a block away, a few minutes earlier, and was accompanied by the breaking of windows in the offices of the *Shun Pao*, a few yards farther on. Though the police of Central Station turned out at the first sign of trouble in Foochow Road, and were present during the fire-fighting operations on Shantung Road, no arrests were made owing to the furtive actions of those responsible for the disorders.

Crowd Gathers.

At 11.20 a.m. information was received at Central Police Station that about 200 Chinese had gathered in Foochow Road near Shantung Road, and were distributing communist pamphlets. The police, who had been standing by all the morning under precautionary mobilization orders, immediately boarded the station motor wagon and drove to the spot. A large crowd had collected near the junction of Foochow and Shantung roads, but as usual the police had the greatest difficulty in detecting communists from the remainder of the curious crowd which had gathered.

Dense Clouds of Smoke.

The police adopted the usual methods for keeping the crowd on the move and experienced little difficulty in this respect. They had hardly reached the scene of the disorder when the bells of fire engines from the Central depot were heard as four machines dashed to Shantung Road along Hankow Road. Dense clouds of smoke could be seen coming from Shantung Road, and the large crowd in Foochow Road made a rush for the new centre of interest.

The police had the greatest difficulty in keeping these people from the vicinity of the fire, which was located on the ground floor of the *China Times* building, at D162 Shantung Road.

Gas Masks Used.

It appears that as soon as the police arrived to disperse the crowd in Foochow Road the demonstrators divided, some of them going along Foochow Road to Shantung Road, others running south towards Avenue Edward VII, and some making their way down Shantung Road to Nanking Road. In the general rush and melee following the arrival of the police, a crowd gathered outside the offices of the *China Times* and one of the communists, approaching an open window of the building, hurled a bottle containing yellow phosphorus into the room. Those inside immediately scattered as dense clouds of poisonous smoke and fumes filled the room, flames springing in many directions. The phosphorus ignited a quantity of newspapers in the room and a serious outbreak seemed inevitable.

Car Windows Smashed.

During the demonstration on Foochow Road the windows of two rattles cars were smashed, but no other damage was done in this quarter.

The first sign of trouble came at 10 o'clock when about 100 commu-

(Continued on Page 11.)

MAINLAND ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

START BEING MADE ON
\$1,170,000 PROJECT.

OTHER SCHEME VOTES.

The Budget appropriations for the coming year disclose some interesting items in connexion with the development of Kowloon and the New Territories.

One of the biggest schemes to be put in hand is the circular eastern road, 25 feet wide, the first section of which will run from Kowloon City to Sai Kung. The total cost is estimated to be \$1,170,000, of which \$200,000 is to be spent in 1930.

It is explained that owing to the rapid development of Kowloon Peninsula as a business centre it is considered advisable to provide a road that will give easy and convenient access to areas so as to allow of their being opened as building sites for residential purposes. This road will traverse country that meets these requirements and will eventually be extended to Shatin Railway Station via Three Fathoms Cove.

For the Chatham Road extension, a sum of \$80,000 is voted, and it is hoped to complete this arterial road during the coming year. The total estimate is \$244,000, of which \$78,179 was spent in 1928 and \$26,000 voted for 1929.

A sum of \$5,000 is set aside for completion of the widening of the Castle Peak Road between Nam Cheong Street and Wong Uk village, and a further \$30,000 for the road from Wong Uk to Lai-chikok. A sum of \$18,000 is also voted for improvement of the Tai Po Road junction with the Castle Peak Road.

PREMIER RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

COMMENT ON THE NAVAL
NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Sept. 5.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leaves Geneva to-night and reaches Paris to-morrow. It is expected that the Premier will fly from Le Bourget to London.

Speaking to-day at a luncheon given by journalists attending the meeting of the League, in honour of members of the League Council, Mr. MacDonald referred to the naval negotiations between Great Britain and United States. "We have our difficulties of course," he said. "We have things of a most complicated character to settle, but the will of the people is all powerful and in the end must have the last word where grave issues of peace are being determined by sincere statesmen."—*British Wireless.*

LEAGUE AND SLAVERY QUESTION.

LORD CECIL CRITICISES
NON-RATIFIERS.

Geneva, Sept. 5.
At to-day's meeting of the Political Affairs Committee of the League Assembly, Viscount Cecil, one of the British delegates requested a revival of the former Slavery Committee.

Lord Cecil said that this was necessary in order that an examination might be made for the general aspects of the question.

The Committee could also ascertain the causes for the non-ratification of the Slavery Convention by many of the signatories and why those countries had not complied with the Convention requiring them to supply the League Secretariat with information on the subject.—*Reuter.*

SINGAPORE TRADE COMMISSION.

OFFICE TO BE REOPENED
AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

London, Sept. 5.
Mr. R. Boulter, Commercial Attaché at Tokyo, has been appointed Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

He will reopen the post which was closed in 1922.—*Reuter.*

NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

NEW DUTIES FOR THE
KAU SING.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM
THE BUDGET.

FIRE BRIGADE VOTES.

The fact that the rescue tug *Kau Sing* is to be fitted out for work in connexion with the proposed Hongkong Royal Naval Reserve is indicated in the draft estimates of expenditure laid before the Legislative Council yesterday. For this purpose, a sum of \$2,300 has been earmarked.

The Reserve is to have its headquarters at the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, North Point, and the cost of alterations necessitated, together with the formation of a drill ground, is put at \$960.

Personal emoluments for the Reserve total \$2,832 per annum, split up between an Officer Instructor, a Warrant Officer, two Petty Officers, a clerk and a messenger.

Amongst other items of expenditure are \$4,000 for cruising expenses, \$4,000 for ammunition, and \$5,600 for uniforms.

The total annual sum required by the Reserve will be \$25,435.

Fire Brigade Votes

The Budget appropriations also show that special expenditure totalling \$190,160 is contemplated in connexion with the Fire Brigade.

Amongst the items to be met from this sum are \$150,000 for a new motor fire float, to replace a steam fire float unfit for further service; \$1,400 for four acetylene searchlights, for use at night at fires or collapses; \$2,500 for a Bayley fire escape, \$22,000 for a motor fire engine; \$500 for 24 Oril nasal masks; \$300 for 12 portable ladders; and \$900 for six Davy fire escapes.

It is also disclosed that a new post, that of Inspection Officer, has been created for the Brigade, the salary being from £450 to £500 by £10 annually.

Medical Apparatus.

There is also considerable special expenditure allotted to the Colony's Medical Department, amongst the most interesting items being \$15,260 for special X-ray apparatus and \$9,020 for special apparatus for ultra-violet ray and electrical therapy.

Another sum under the Medical Department is \$50,000 for a harbour dispensary launch.

Railway Expenditure.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway will absorb over \$478,000 in special expenditure.

Much the biggest item under this heading is a sum of \$500,000 for new passenger coaches. Other votes include \$31,000 for fencing, \$34,800 for permanent shops at stations, \$30,000 for a new painting shop, and \$40,000 for new bodywork for four coaches.

Volunteer Defence Corps.

On the Volunteer Defence Corps, there will be a total expenditure for the year of \$107,813, compared with the approved 1929 estimate of \$108,358.

Amongst special expenditure there is a sum of \$15,000 for a new armoured car and \$6,000 for a six-wheel motor to complete equipment, while \$2,100 is set aside for improvements to camps.

ALARM FOR THE TIGER DISPELLED.

M. CLEMENCEAU ABOUT
ATER FEELING UNWELL.

Paris, Sept. 5.
It is learned that M. Clemenceau, who is now 88 years of age, complained of feeling a trifle unwell on Tuesday and was examined by a physician.

Some alarm was felt, but this morning he made a short tour in a motor-car and this afternoon received some friends.

It is assumed, therefore, that the alarm will promptly be dispelled.

M. Clemenceau appears to be vigorous as ever and he is continuing the dictation of his memoirs.—*Havas.*

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS DEALT WITH.

MOTIONS DEFERRED.

Questions relating to parking arrangements at the Star Ferry at Kowloon, Homunin sewerage, Kowloon, Tong and waterworks finance were asked and replied to at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. The Colonial Secretary introduced motions relating to a waterworks loan, harbour development, Kai Tak Aerodrome and two Bills passed their first reading. A full report of the proceedings is given below.

His Excellency The Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), presided and there were also present: His Excellency The General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, M.C.), The Attorney General (Hon. Sir Joseph KEMP, Kt., K.C., C.B.E.), The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North), The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. M. J. Brogan), Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. T. H. King, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (Retired) (Harbour Master), Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services), Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, Kt., K.C., Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Kt., Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Belth, Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones, (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

Parking Arrangements.
Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga asked:—

1. Will the Honourable Colonial Secretary state what representations, if any, have been received by the Government from the Hongkong Automobile Association, or any organisation in the Colony, in connexion with the new parking arrangements for motor-cycles near the Star Ferry Wharf at Kowloon Point?

2. Has attention been given by the Traffic Department to the repeated complaints appearing in letters to the newspapers against the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements?

3. What steps is the Government taking (a) to improve the recent innovation that is causing so much inconvenience to motor-cyclists at Kowloon; (b) and when will any needed improvement be effected?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—
1. No representations have been received.

2. The Traffic Department has taken note of certain letters which appeared in the local press.

3. (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and as at present advised the Government considers that it will be necessary to prohibit the leaving of unattended motor-cars and motor-cycles within the congested area at Tsim Sha Tsui point.

Homunin Sewerage System.

Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga asked:—
1. Regarding a petition to Government from residents of the Homunin district for a water-carriage system, and the reply, dated 3rd August, with reference thereto, from the Honourable the Director of Public Works that, in view of the very heavy expense involved, he was not prepared to make recommendations to Government at the present time, will the Director of Public Works state what is the estimate of cost for laying a suitable and new drainage system with an outfall clear of the Harbour of Refuge?

2. Will the Director of Public Works kindly consider the feasibility of an alternative scheme whereby sewer connexion may be established from Homun-

tin down Argyle Street continuing thence down one of the new streets ultimately to link up with the existing sewers in Prince Edward Road, thus obviating the undesirable of any sewage emptying into the Typhoon Refuge?

3. Failing the feasibility of a system such as that outlined in the second question, will the Director of Public Works suggest any other scheme whereby residents of the Homunin district may obtain a water-carriage system that must ultimately become an imperative necessity, from a public health point of view, on account of the steady growth of the Homunin District? The Director of Public Works replied:—

1. The petition referred to was addressed to the Director of Public Works. The estimated cost of constructing a sewerage system to deal only with the Homunin district and to discharge north of the Harbour of Refuge is \$50,000.00.

2. The scheme herein suggested has already been explored, and has been found impracticable on account of levels.

3. No scheme for dealing with the Homunin district alone is found to satisfy engineering and economic conditions. This restricted area must await a comprehensive scheme embracing the whole of the Mong Kok Tsui and Yaumatei areas. Such a scheme has already received consideration from the Public Works Department, but it involves large questions of sewage treatment and seems likely to prove very expensive. The proposals are not yet sufficiently concrete to be submitted to Government and much investigation is still necessary.

Waterworks Finance.

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock asked: With reference to the paragraph in Mr. Henderson's report to the Honourable Director of Public Works, dated 20th February, 1928, which reads as follows:—

"The present Waterworks scheme of finance is in my opinion out of date and I would propose re-organization on the lines suggested in my report to you on the subject dated 21st September, 1927 and 13th December, 1927," will the Government lay copies of such reports upon the table of this Council?

The Colonial Secretary replied: The subject of waterworks finance will be dealt with fully in a speech which will be made to the Council to-day by His Excellency the Governor. In the circumstances it is not considered necessary to lay on the table the department minutes in question.

Kowloon Tong.

Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga asked: With reference to Government Notification No. 436 of the 23rd August relating to a Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown on the area known as the "Kowloon Tong Property," what consideration does the Government intend to extend to those subscribers whose houses stand on those Lots or any portions of the Kowloon Tong Property on which the Government has re-entered in respect of which there are now subsisting certain agreements and which houses are not yet completed through no fault of the subscribers and by whom all monies in respect thereof have been paid to the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd.

2. Is it the intention of the Government to resume those properties without affording the owners thereof facilities to meet obligations in the matter of the Crown land premium and so enable them to obtain their respective Crown leases?

The Colonial Secretary replied: 1. The matter is under consideration.

2. Although no promise can now be made that Crown Leases will be granted to the subscribers referred to, it is probable that the Lots in question will be offered to such subscribers, on terms which will include a stipulation that the obligations mentioned be performed. It is not the intention

of the Government to disregard these subscribers, and the Government has already acceded to a request made by certain of them that they should become tenants at will pending the consideration of the matter referred to in the reply to question 1.

Waterworks Loan.

The Colonial Secretary:—Sir, In rising to move the next motion standing in my name I would ask Hon. Members to look at the two motions immediately following it and also to refer to Appendix 6 in the printed Estimates which were laid on the table this afternoon. The remarks I wish to make on the first of those motions will apply in general to all three motions.

As Hon. Members are aware, the second portion of the Public Works (1927) Loan was raised at the end of last year. Up to that point our expenditure on loan works had been somewhat complicated though the various steps had been taken with the full concurrence of the Council. We commenced the works out of surplus balances and in 1927 we raised a portion of the loan, financing the works partly from loan, partly from Surplus Balances and partly from contributions from the Wharf and Godown Company and from the Imperial Government. On raising the second portion of the loan in 1928 we reimbursed our Surplus Balances and financed the work from Loan Funds and the contributions referred to so far as we could. We have now reached the stage when, pending the raising of a further loan, we are obliged to draw on our Surplus Balances again.

The question of the size and date of the future loan and of the currency in which it should be issued are at present under consideration.

The position as it now stands with regard to Loan Works is set out in Appendices VI and VII of the Draft Estimates for 1930, and this and the two following motions are for the purpose of clarifying the position and of obtaining the Council's formal approval of the allocation of the sums set out in the schedule and in particular the Council's approval of the expenditure of the sums required from Surplus Balances during the current year and during 1930. Of the works themselves I think it is hardly necessary for me to speak, for they have all been explained fully to the Council from time to time and have received the Council's approval. The Waterworks, with which alone the first resolution is concerned, have moreover been fully dealt with by Your Excellency in your address this afternoon. It will be seen from the table which forms Appendix 6 that we do not require to draw on our Surplus Balances for the Shing Mun Scheme until next year.

I now move:—
(a) That this Council approves the construction of the works connected with the Shing Mun Valley Water Supply Scheme as set out in Appendix VI (a), Head 1, Sub-Head 1, of the draft estimates of expenditure for 1930 at an estimated cost of \$4,168,509.40.

(b) That this Council approves of a sum of \$3,500,000 out of said sum of \$4,168,509.40 being charged to the Public Works (1927) Loan, and further sanctions the expenditure of \$2,221,876.42 actually incurred up to the 31st December, 1928, the expenditure of \$1,152,274.19 estimated to be incurred during the financial year 1929 and the expenditure of \$95,849.39 estimated to be incurred during the financial year 1930, which three last mentioned sums amount in all to the aforesaid sum of \$3,500,000.

(c) That this Council approves the expenditure of a further sum of \$579,150.61 on the said Shing Mun Valley Water Supply Scheme during the financial year 1930, which sum shall be met from a further loan and shall meanwhile be charged as an advance from the surplus balances of the Colony.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.—I beg leave to move that further consideration of this motion be postponed until the next meeting.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton seconded.

H. E. the Governor.—On what grounds does the Hon. Member wish the motion deferred?

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.—On the ground that I want to consult the Unofficial members.

H. E. the Governor.—The Hon. Member is aware there is nothing contained in this motion that has not already received the approval of this Council. I have no objection to the motion being deferred. I take it that the Unofficial replies to the motion will be made when the Council next meets.

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.—Yes. The motion was deferred until the next meeting of Council.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton seconded.

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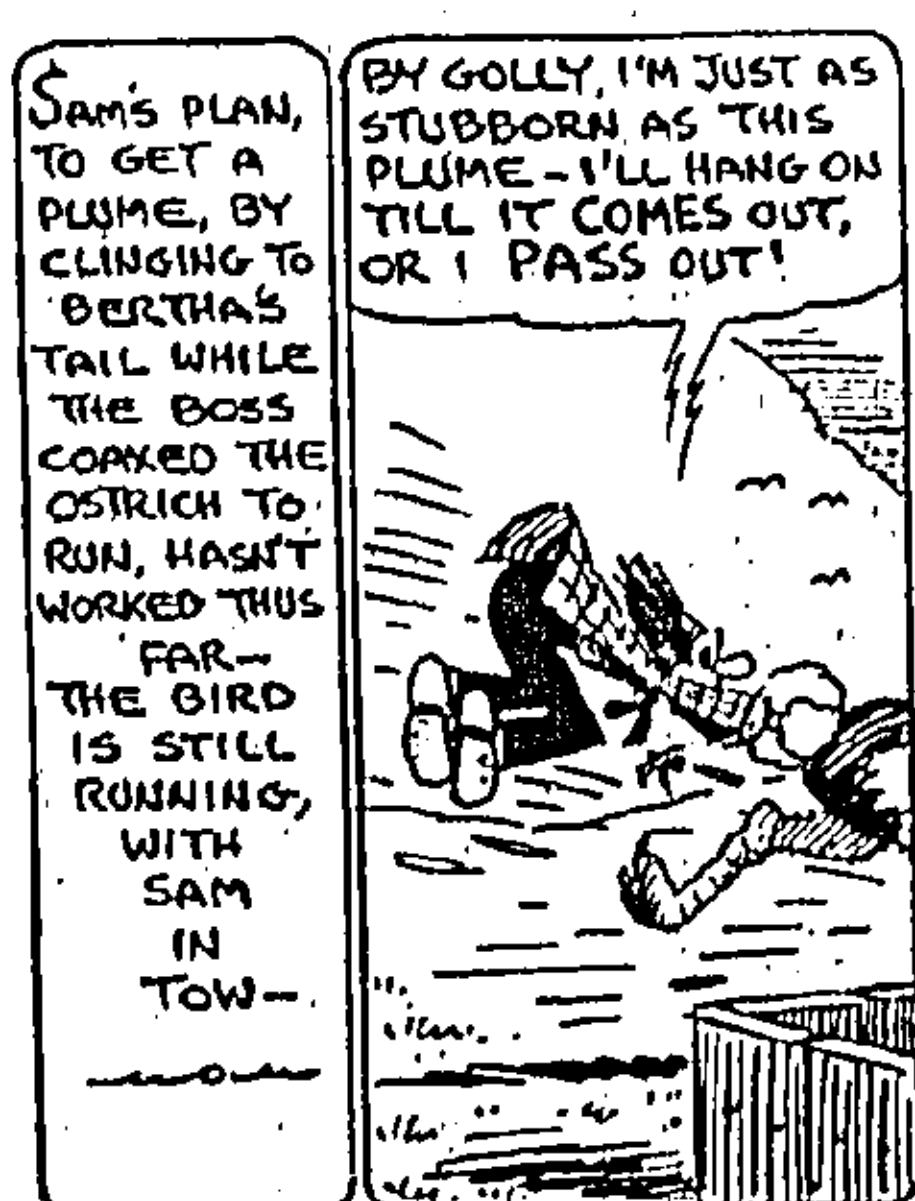
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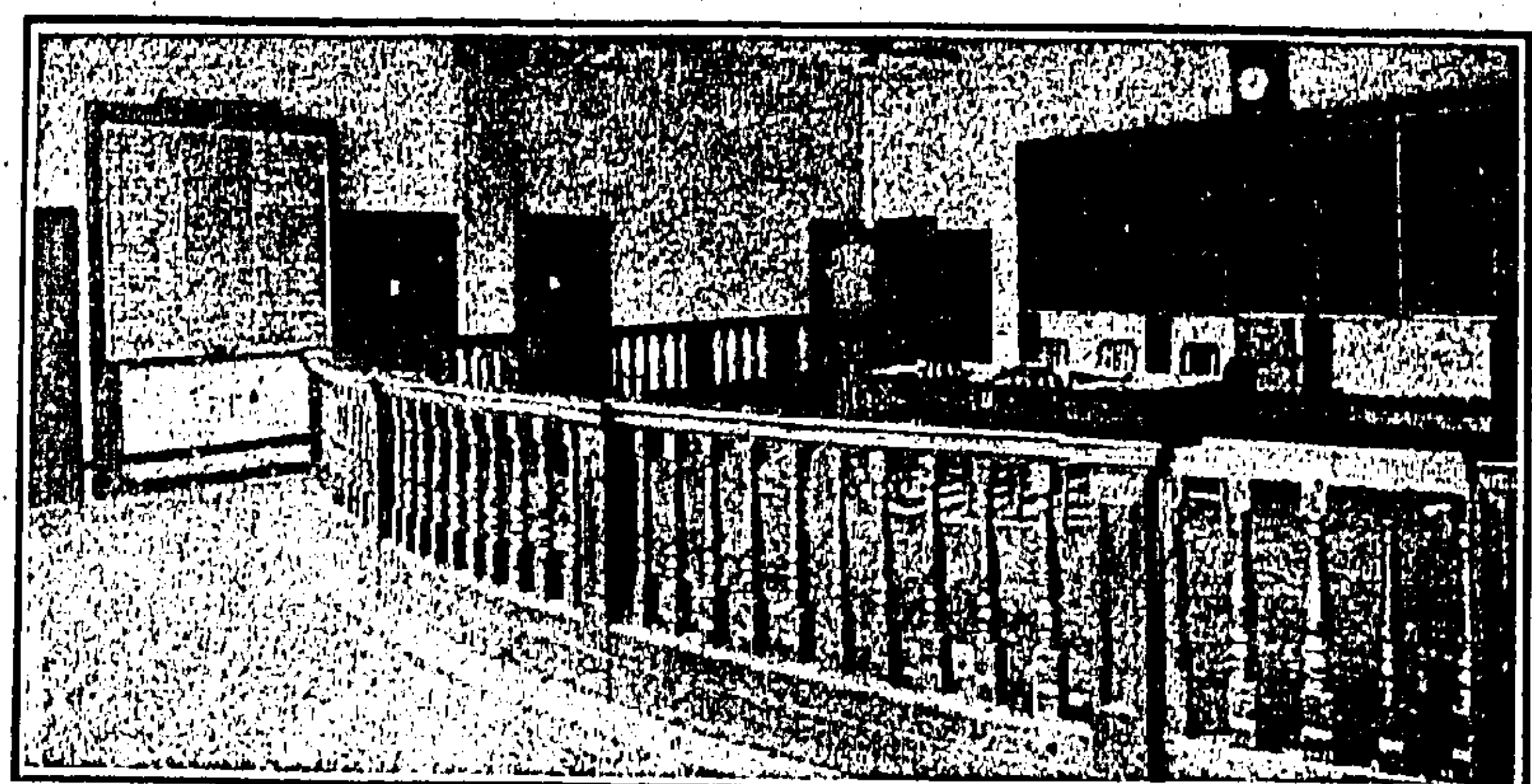


The Ostrich Laughs Last

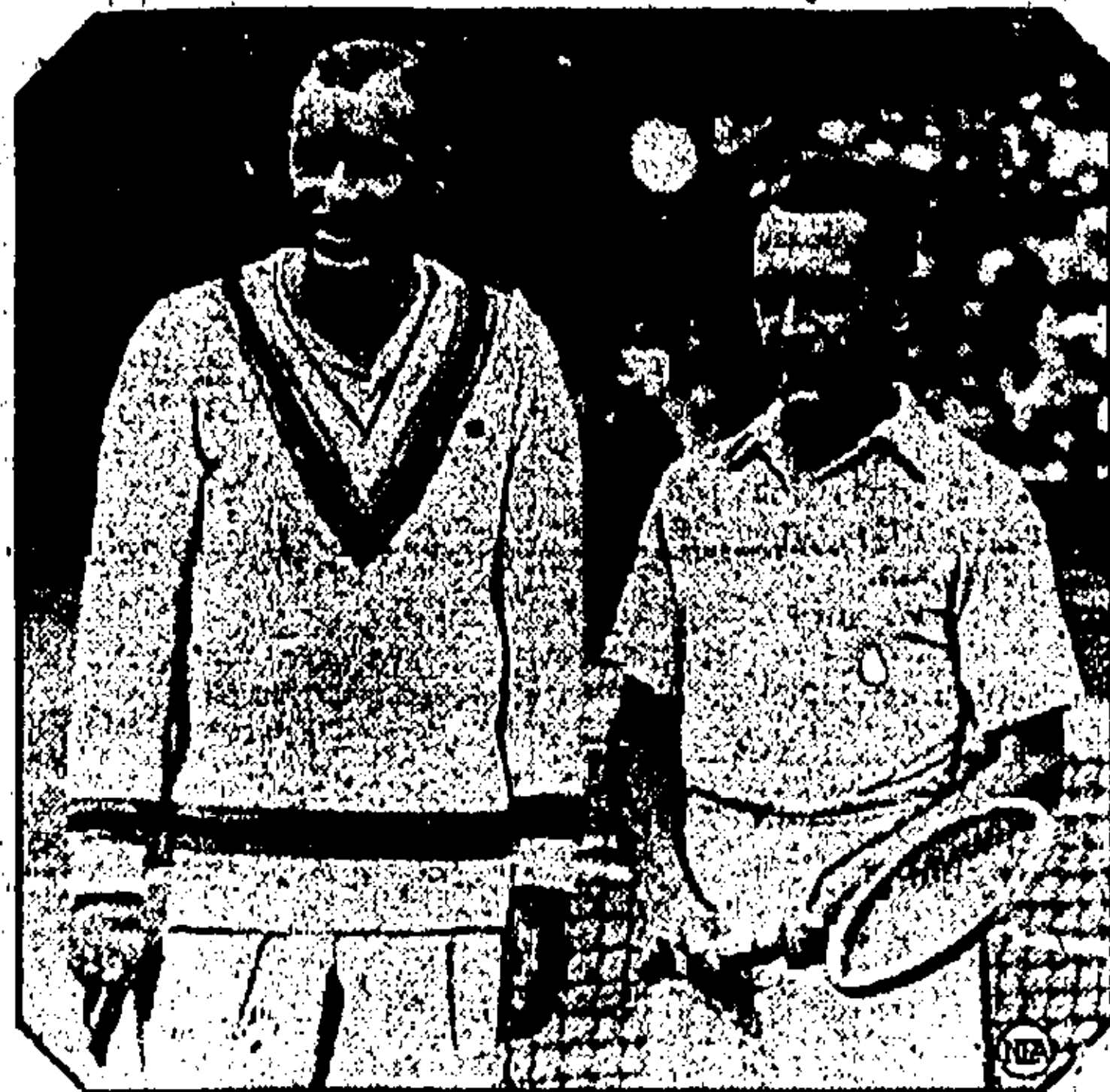
By Small



Our photograph shows the Committee of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. Shanghai. The executives are (left to right, front row): Mr. T. M. Haslett, Mr. L. E. McLachlin, Mr. C. A. Fitch, Mr. C. M. Tobin and Miss Margaret McLachlin; (back row): Mr. L. Bright, Mr. W. E. Hues, Mr. C. F. Li and Mr. I. H. Smith.



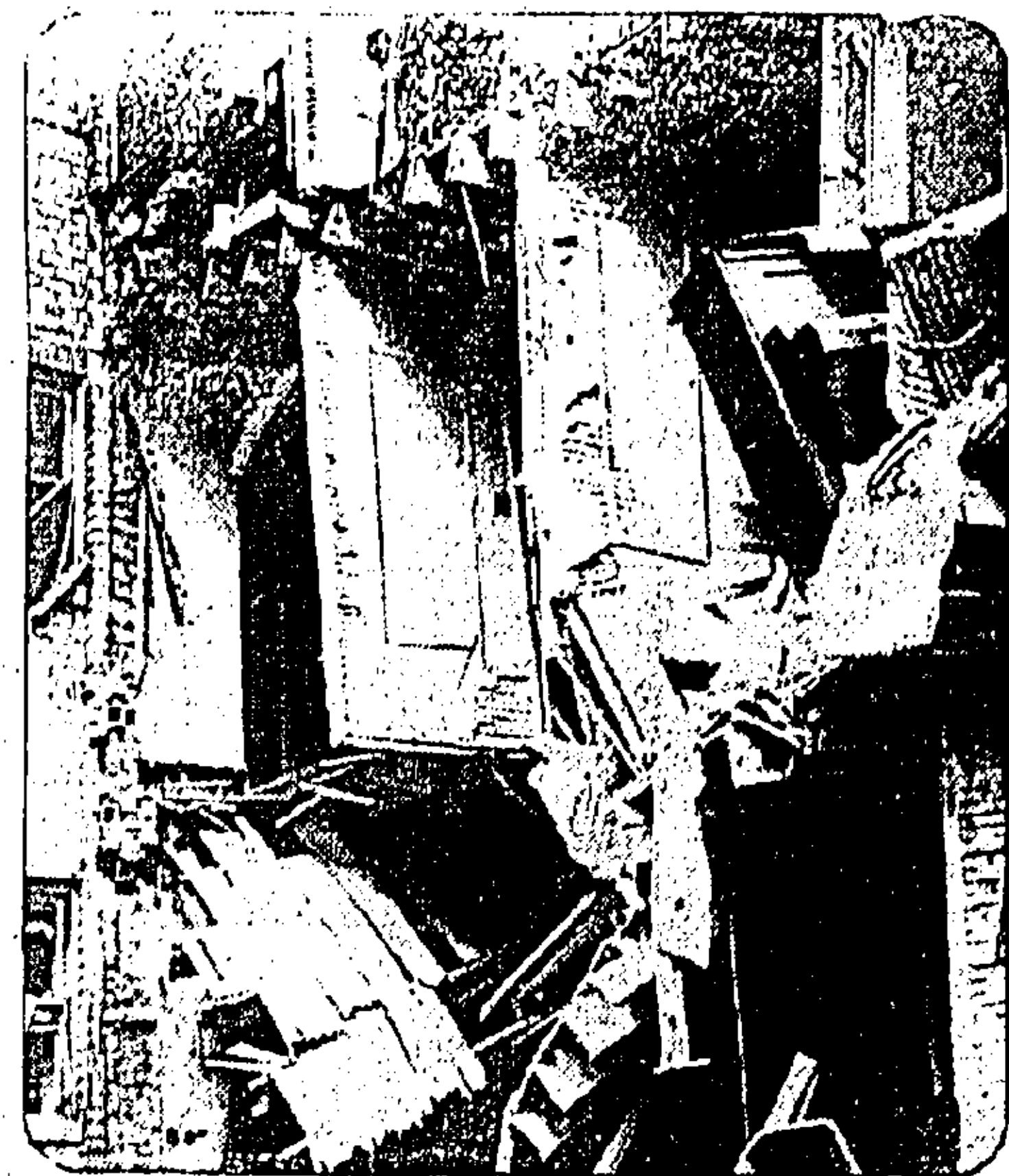
The interior of the new premises of the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association is shown above. Picture shows the main forum or ring, on the ground floor, where much of the day's business is transacted.



Picture shows Tilden, left, and Cochet after their semi-final match in the men's singles at Wimbledon, which Cochet won 6-4, 6-1, 7-5.



Carmel Myers, screen star, is shown above with her fiancé, Ralph Hellman Blum, at the marriage license bureau in Los Angeles.



Above is pictured what happened to a Detroit apartment house when an overheated hot water boiler in the basement exploded. The blast tore off an entire wall, tumbling bricks and debris in every direction.



It was a narrow escape from death for William Fox, the famous film producer, when his automobile collided with a smaller car near Old Westbury, Long Island. Above you see the overturned car and beside it blanket covered body of Fox's chauffeur, Joseph Boyes, who was instantly killed. Mr. Fox and a business associate received severe injuries.



Our picture shows the Prince of Wales, arrayed in formal morning attire presenting medals for lifesaving to members of the London Fire Brigade.



Soochow, the city of the winding canals and graceful arched bridges, also has other distinctly pictorial possibilities, as the above photograph demonstrates.

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TO LET.—Five Room European Flat at No. 43, Kennedy Road, First Floor. Apply Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East, Telephone C.547.

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UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
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CANTONESE CLASS.

The new term opens on Wednesday, September 11th, 1929. Intending students should apply at the Cantonese Class Office on or before Tuesday, September 10th, before 10.30 a.m.

W. B. FINNIGAN,
Registrar.

5th September, 1929.

NOTICE.

I have sold the goodwill and stock in trade of my firm, A. WEILL, Successors, Sennet Freres, to Messrs. Marcel Heimendinger & Levy, Successors, Sennet Freres, as from June 1st, 1929. My interest and responsibility in the firm ceases as from that date.

A. WEILL,

Successors, Sennet Freres.

(Signed) R. WEILL,

Proprietress,
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1929.

NOTICE.

As from June 1st, 1929 we have bought over the goodwill and stock in trade of Messrs. A. WEILL, Successors, Sennet Freres, from the proprietress, Mrs. R. WEILL, and will carry on the business under the name and style as hereunder:

SENNET FRERES,

Successors.

Marcel Heimendinger & Levy,
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1929.

NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 9th day of Sept., 1929, at 3 p.m. at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Approx. Value.
		N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Wong Nei Chung.	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet	1.00	10,000	\$1,000

NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 9th day of Sept., 1929, at 3 p.m. at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Approx. Value.
		N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Shamshuipo.	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet	1.00	10,000	\$1,000

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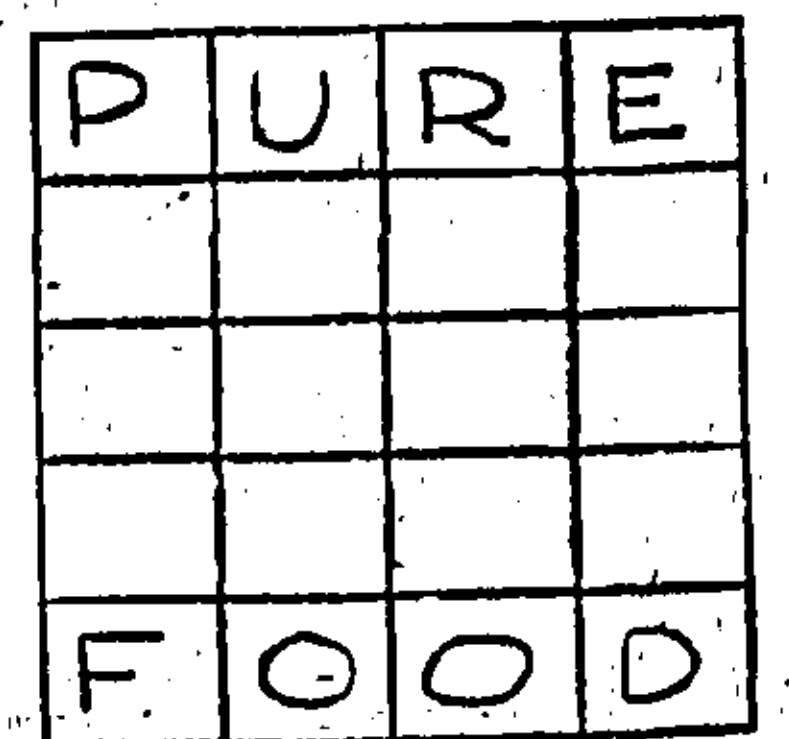
THE B.V.D. Co., Inc.

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(Sole Makers)

LETTER GOLF.

We're taking our lunch with us to-day to the letter golf course. And it's filled with PURE FOOD.



1.—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

2.—You can change only one letter at a time.

3.—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4.—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on another page.

Passengers on the top deck of a Sheffield tram which ran through a swarm of bees had to beat them off with newspapers and handbags.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Hongkong Volunteer-Defence Corps. Orders by Lieut. Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., C.B.E., Commandant.
1. Training.—The attention of all O. C. Units armed with the Machine Gun is drawn to the importance of every man who is qualified to fire Part II Table T. Machine Gun, firing 30 yards range. The range is always available to units on their recognised days of parade or on application to The Adjutant.
The service Machine Guns will be available for firing as from Monday, 2nd September.

2. Musketry.

The Battery and Corps Signals will fire Table T. Rifle at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 8th September, 1929.

Range Officer: 2nd Lieut. J. H. Bottomley.
Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Musketry Order i.e. Rifle, bayonet, belt, braces and pouches or bandolier. Uniform or multi optional.

Arms will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 6th inst. between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m. and on Saturday, 7th September, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

3. Corps Band.

The Band will parade at 5.30 p.m. at Headquarters on Friday, 6th and Tuesday, 10th September, in multi for Band Practice.
Aquatic Sports. The Band will parade in uniform, caps, tunics, belts and cross belts, slacks and black boots at 8.45 p.m. at V.R.C. on Saturday, 7th September.

4. The Battery.

The attention of all ranks is directed to Order No. 2 Musketry. All who have not completed Table T. Rifle will attend.

Dress: Bandolier, belt, rifle and bayonet.
Tuesday, 10th September. Lecture at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Friday, 13th September. Gun Drill at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.

5. Corps Signals.

Parades at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 9th September, and Thursday, 12th September, for Signal Training. Dress: Multi.
Musketry. Table T. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 8th September. Uniform optional, but rifle and bayonet, belt and pouches must be taken.
For times of latencies see Order No. 2.

6. Mounted Infantry Company.

Thursday, 12th September. All ranks will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Multi.

7. Armoured Car Company.

Car Section. Monday, 9th September. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for run in Armoured Car.
Friday, 13th September. Recruits parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for driving instruction.

Motor Cycle Section. Monday, 9th September. All ranks will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5 p.m. and proceed by "Motor Truck to Kennedy Road for Machine Gun Instruction.

8. A. S. Gun Company.

Tuesday, 10th September. The Company will parade at full strength at 5.30 p.m. in multi at Headquarters for Machine Gun Training. No. 3 Platoon will proceed by Ford Truck to Kennedy Road Range under 2/Lt. J. P. Wright.

M.G. Co. II Table T. M.G. The Company will fire at Stonecutters on Sunday, 15th September. Launch leaves Queen's Pier 8.30 a.m. and Kowloon Police Pier 8.40 a.m. Range Officer 2/Lt. D. M. Richards.

9. Scottish Company.

Parades:—Thursday, 12th September, 1929.

Demonstration and instruction in Machine Gun Table "T" (This practice will be fired by the Company at Stonecutters Range on 22nd September and 3rd November. Full details will be published in next week's Orders).

Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons at Corps Headquarters under Lieut. H. J. Forsyth.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock under Lieut. G. Duncan, M.B.E.
Musketry:—Members of the Company who have yet to fire their Table "T" Rifle Practice will have a final opportunity of doing so at Talkoo Range on Sunday, 8th September.

Dress:—optional, but rifle, bayonet, belt and pouches must be brought.
The Ford Truck will leave Corps Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. for Talkoo Range.

Firing will commence at 9.30 a.m. Range Officer:—Lieut. H. J. Forsyth. Rifles should be drawn from Corps Headquarters before noon on Saturday, 7th September.

10. Portuguese Company.

Company Parade. The Company Commander's Parade will be held on Friday, September 6th at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Optional, but all Clothing and Equipment must be brought on Parade.

The next Company Parade will be held on Friday, September 13th, at 5.30 p.m.

Nos. 8 and 10 Platoons for Lewis Gun Training.
Dress: Optional, Belt, Rifle and Bayonet.
Recruits. All Recruits will parade at Miniature Range for Musketry instruction at 5.30 p.m.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. and O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office. Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

No correspondence is being forwarded via Siberia even if super-scribed "via Vladivostok" except for destinations in Russia.

An Airmail for London will be closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, 6th September and forthwith thereafter during the discontinuance of the Siberian route. A saving of six days in transit is usually effected (as against the Marseilles route) but no guarantee can be given that connections will be made. Letters must be posted over the counter of the General Post Office and must be super-scribed "Air-mail" and fully prepaid at the rate of 20 cents per half ounce in addition to the usual postage for letters. No insurance will be available but letters may be registered.

INWARD MAILS.

From		
Japan	Hawaii Maru	September
U.S.A. (San Francisco 9th August), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Garfield	September
Shanghai and Swatow	Sunning	September
Manila	Pres. Jackson	September
Europe via Neapoli (Letters and Papers London 8th August)	Katsang	September
Australia and Manila	St. Albans	September
U.S.A. (San Francisco 16th Aug.), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft	September
London (Parcels only 1st August) and Straits	Asphallon	September
Saloon	Angers	September 1
Japan and Shanghai	D'Artingman	September 1
Australian and Manila	Tai Ping	September 1
Swatow	Van Heutz	September 1
Japan and Shanghai	Morea	September 1
Canada, (Victoria B. C. 29th Aug.) U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emps. of Franco	September



Watch the Fruit Your Children Eat.

Whilst most ripe, sound fruits are good for children, there is danger in fruit which is green, over-ripe or damaged, among the least of the evils to be feared from such fruit being acute indigestion, diarrhoea and worms.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer.

Baby's Own TABLETS

at once, for these tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, and can be given with safety even to the youngest infant.

Baby's Own Tablets are also a specific for teething troubles, constipation, colds, and croup. They bring calm, natural, health-giving sleep and promote regular development. From chemists, or direct and post free at 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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SCIENCE'S WAY TO STOP WAR.

NO MINERALS FOR AGGRESSOR.

Johannesburg, July 31. "The only two nations that can fight for long on their natural resources are the British Empire and the United States. If they agree in refusing to export mineral products to those countries that infringe the Kellogg Pact no war can last long."

Such was the suggestion with which Sir Thomas Holland concluded his Presidential address before the British Association here to-day on the subject of "The International Relationship of Metals."

Demonstrating the enormous increase in the use of metals that had followed the industrial revolution and the present inability of any country or Empire to supply even its own needs in metals of one kind or another, Sir Thomas mentioned that even in peace time Great Britain alone consumed twice as much copper and just as much lead as the whole Empire produced.

Another striking statement was that during the first quarter of this present century alone, the world had exploited and consumed more of its mineral resources than in all its previous history. As illustrating the rate of acceleration he gave the following figures of the United States' output of steel: 1870, 69,000 tons; 1880, 1 1/2 million tons; 1890, 4 1/2 millions; 1900, 10 millions; and in 1928, 45 millions.

"No single country," he went on to say, "not even the United States, was self-contained, whether for the requirements of peace or for the necessities of war. Not even the British Empire contained the full variety of those minerals that were the essential raw materials of our established activities. Between them these two—the British Empire and the United States—produced over two-thirds of the 2,000 million tons of mineral that the world now consumed annually."

"Each of them had more than it wanted of some minerals; but, in order to obtain its own requirements at economic rates, each found it necessary to sell its surplus output to other nations. Each produced less than it wanted of some minerals, and so must obtain supplies from other nations to keep its industries alive. Each of them was practically devoid of a few, but not always the same."

Atlantic Powers Dominant. Anglo-Saxon character would have found limited scope for its energy but for the fact that nine-tenths of the coals, two-thirds of the copper, and as much as 98 per cent. of the iron-ore consumed by the world come from the countries that border the North Atlantic.

Thus, in these two main areas, separated by the Atlantic Ocean, a family of industries based on mineral resources has arisen to dominate the world. Other parts of the world will continue to supply minor accessories; and the isolated basic industries associated with coal and iron will supply local needs on a relatively small scale. But political control, which follows industrial dominance, must lie with the countries that border the North Atlantic.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, in February last submitted a resolution to the American Legislature proposing to supplement the moral obligation of the Kellogg Pact by a corollary which, if passed, would empower the Government on behalf of the United States to refuse munitions to any nation that breaks the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war.

A formula still simpler, but equally effective, is indicated by this review of the new situation arising from the essential use of minerals. It is suggested, therefore, as an amendment to Senator Capper's resolution, that the simple words "mineral products" be substituted for "arms, munitions, implements of war, or other articles for use in war."

WOMAN'S WORLD FOR OUR LADY READERS.



The popular Baku straw is used for this becoming hat, its wide brim lined with tulle. Velvet ribbon caught at the side with velvet flowers provides the simple but effective trimming.

Parents and Pedestals.

Mrs. Mary Hamilton, the novelist M.P., mentions, in an article, a friend of hers who declared that she had decided to be, not an example to her daughter, but a warning, and the novelist thinks that she is the only mother she knows who is likely to be imitated, because she has two qualities—courage and candour—which speak for themselves.

As a matter of fact, I have always thought that this was the only possible attitude for the imperfect parent of either sex to take up towards their offspring, for the strain of being a permanent example must be terrific.

I am thinking, of course, more of the parent who sets up to be an example of wisdom and knowledge, rather than one who aims at setting a high standard of conduct.

From the latter obligation, I fear there can be no release for the unfortunate parent, for, apart from the possibility of imitation, there is the question of preserving the love of one's children, and that, let people say what they will, is largely bound up with the respect they have for them.

But, in other matters, not only must it be a great relief for a mother to be able to say, now and again, without fear of losing love, "Do not make the mistake I did," instead of that irritating "When I was young," when talking of the business of life, but it is also far more likely to be effective as advice.—H. M. in Exchange.

Rich and Poor Men.

[By a Girl of To-day.]

It is a curious thing that when meeting a strange young man one can almost always make a very good guess as to his financial position after quite a short conversation with him.

This is much less often the case with girls, though their clothes give a certain amount of indication. The reason for this difference may lie a little in the fact that as man is the breadwinner the subject of money would, and indeed should, occupy a more prominent place in the male than in the female mind.

I think, also, that the difference between a poor and a rich upbringing has a more marked effect on the male point of view than on the female.

If you are poor it is quite easy to imagine what it would be like to be rich, but if you have always been rich you cannot possibly know what it is like to be poor. You can neither realise the limitations and difficulties you have escaped nor have any idea of the fun you have missed.

The natural result is that when talking to a rich young man one meets in most cases a rather limited comprehension, or, at any rate, a marked lack of imagination.

Of course, there is prevalent among some people an idea that money "spoils" a young man, but to my mind the young man who is spoiled by his wealth is a rarity—he is only as a rule apt to be limited by it.

On the other hand, the man who reaches the middle twenties without having, or being able to make,

Foot Comfort.

[By Lady Neish.]

There are people, fairly rare, I think, whose feet are so normal they can always wear cheap shoes.

But if your feet are very tender, never buy cheap shoes, even if you have to go without something you want to enable you to buy better ones.

Are your feet tender? If so, you can do a good deal to help them. Salt water will strengthen them. A handful of rough kitchen salt in a basin of warm water, not too hot and on no account cold, will give them strength and help you to walk.

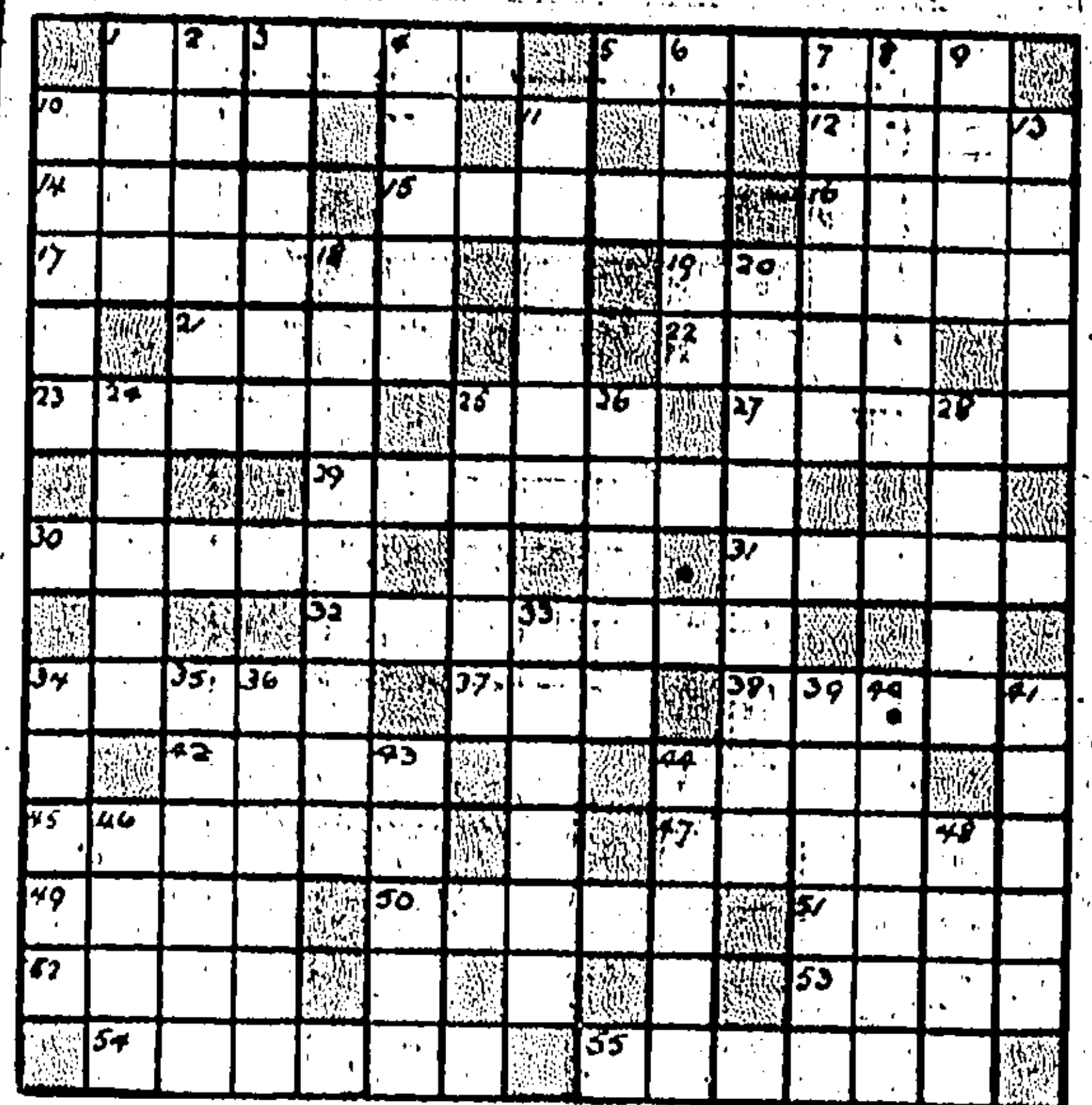
There are other strengthening remedies on the market that make for foot comfort. You have only to watch the advertisements.

You should file your nails as carefully as your hand nails—and if you have that painful thing an ingrowing nail, nip a tiny piece out of the centre of your nail and when the sides grow up file them as straight across as you can. Polish your nails just as you polish your finger nails. If you do not care for polish leave them alone.

money begins to show the effects of lack of responsibility, charming in a boy, but all wrong in a man. Without money, how can its value be understood? A certain amount of money gives a man independence and responsibility, and, it almost follows, more character.

This lack of imagination on the one hand and of weight or fibre on the other is generally very apparent, so that the ideal man to find oneself next to at dinner would probably be a man who had started very poor as boy, and then, after reaching man's estate, earned a fair amount of cash. He ought to have a fairly wide outlook plus a certain amount of character.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



Across

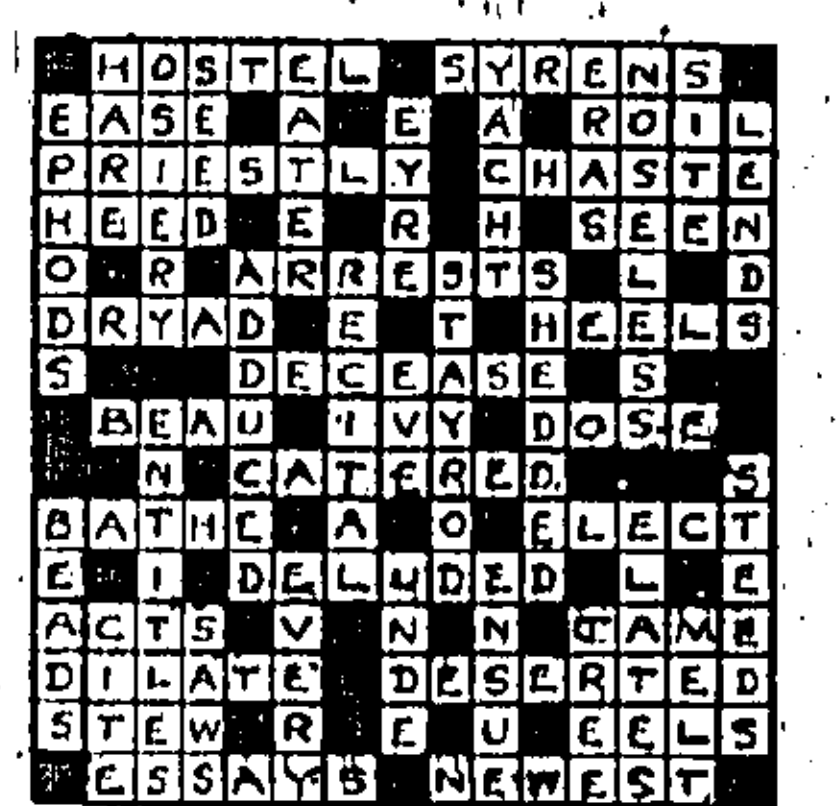
- 1 Back of the neck.
- 5 Confidences.
- 10 Turn round.
- 12 Gibe.
- 14 Give notice.
- 15 Fruit.
- 16 Unfasten.
- 17 Oval.
- 19 Long legged birds.
- 21 Maken brown.
- 22 This place.
- 23 Read.
- 25 Writing instrument.
- 27 Ancient Britons.
- 29 Manifest.
- 30 White substance.
- 31 Self-evident truth.
- 32 Proceed with foot.
- 34 In addition.
- 37 Plaything.
- 38 Two-winged fly.
- 42 Railing.
- 44 Opposite for a-weather.
- 45 Clever.
- 47 Peeped.
- 49 Ager.
- 50 Monarch.
- 51 Clock face.
- 52 Small fish.
- 54 Tardy.
- 56 Act as editor of.
- 56 Heavenly beings.

Down

- 1 One of a European race.
- 2 Clergyman.
- 3 Rent roof.
- 4 Cresset.
- 6 American farm.
- 7 Geometrical shape.

- 8 Underground passage.
- 9 Margin.
- 10 Exchanges.
- 11 Showed pleasure.
- 13 Puzzle.
- 18 Amuse.
- 20 Four sided figure.
- 24 North American garden flower.
- 25 Turning point.
- 26 Poor.
- 28 Fresh-water fish.
- 33 Tractable.
- 34 Moved like the tide.
- 35 Fantasy.
- 36 Lifted.
- 38 Sewing instrument.
- 40 Dreezy.
- 41 Move side foremost.
- 43 Poem.
- 44 Protection for clothes.
- 46 Bellow.
- 48 Consumes.

Yesterday's Solution.



DISMISSED POLICE OFFICERS' APPEAL.

FIRST HOME OFFICE TRIBUNAL.

It is understood that the Home Office tribunal which has been appointed to consider the appeals of four dismissed uniformed officers from "C" division of the Metropolitan Police, will open shortly.

Under the conditions imposed, only one counsel can be admitted to represent the appellants—which means that he must be a member of the junior Bar, as a K. C. must be accompanied by a junior.

Messrs. Percy Robinson and Co., solicitors, who lodged the appeal, have briefed Mr. Walter Frampton.

The officers concerned—Sergts. J. Hill and Pollard and Constables Farman and Scotchbrook—were found guilty by the Disciplinary Board of Scotland Yard of corrupt practice, and also, as alleged, of associating with undesirable persons.

They were dismissed the force, and the decision of the Board was upheld by Lord Byng, the Commissioner.

Under the Police Appeals Act of 1927 the men had the right of appeal to the Home Secretary, and this is the first case on record in which the Home Office has appointed an independent tribunal to consider cases from the Metropolitan Police.

LAWN BOWLS.

ELECTRICITY v. GAS IN A LIGHT ENCOUNTER.

An interesting bowls match took place on Wednesday between a team from the Hongkong Electric Company and one from the Gas Company on the former's green.

The result was a victory for "Gas" by 13 shots. The rinks and scores were:

H.K. Electric	Gas Company
L. de Rome	E. W. Simmonds
J. F. Lunny	E. L. Holland
W. H. Musket	L. J. Black
Kett	24
A. F. Paul	G. E. F. Thompson
H. F. Achehurst	F. L. Rapley
A. Webster	14 D. Muir
	38
	51

Blackburn turned on the "pressure" as soon as the game started and led by 12 shots to 2 at the 4th end and by 17 to 7 at the 7th, but Muskott kept increasing the "voltage" and just managed to win by one shot.

On the Webster-Muir rink play was fairly even during the first half. Muir, however, gradually improved the "thermal value" of his Gas and got altogether too hot for Webster. It was only just possible to finish the 21 heads and the last one was played in darkness, the "Electric" scoring a four. The "Gas" men ascribed the loss of this four to the fact that their "Electric" friends were probably more used to darkness.

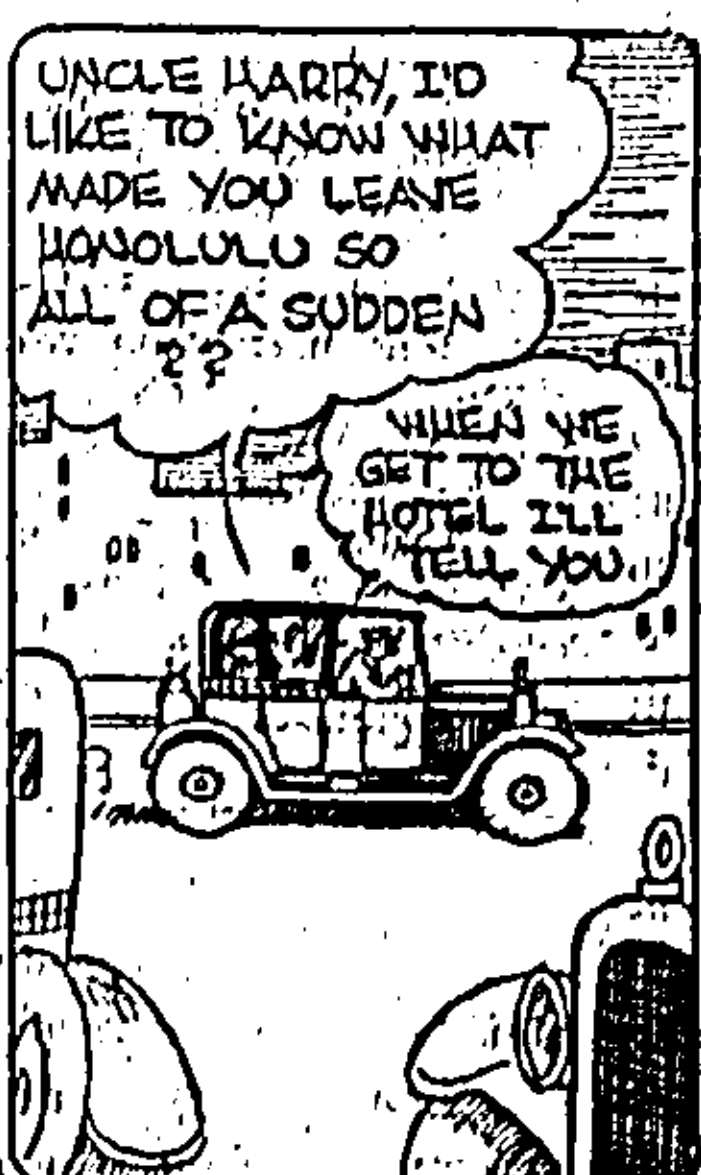
It is probable that the tribunal will not sit at the Home Office but in a room at Palace Yard. The proceedings will be private, but the decision will, it is expected, be made known in due course.

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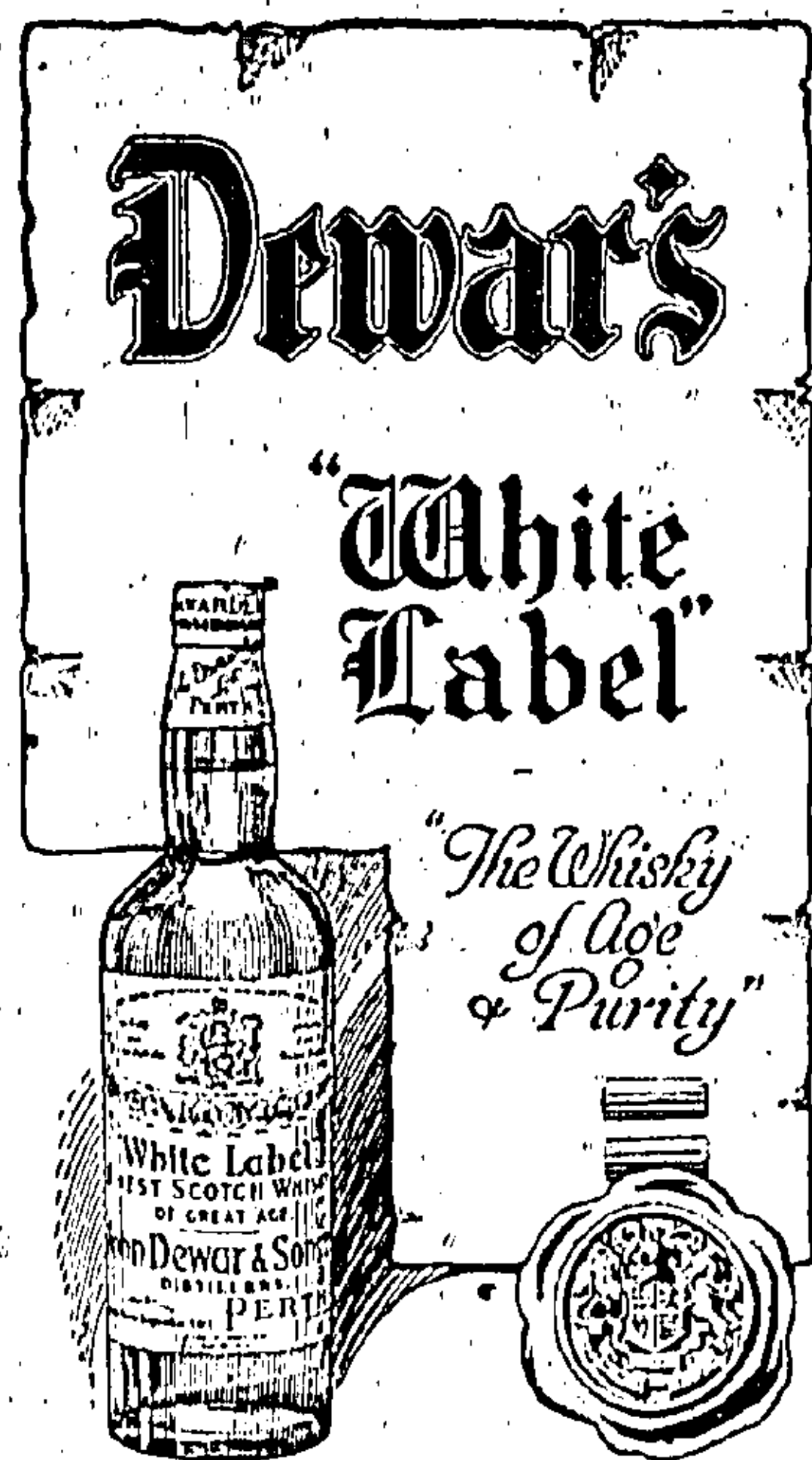
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He'll Go Along

By Blosser



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by
ANDRES SEGOVIA

"World Famous Guitarist"

1298 Courante (Bach)
Sonatina in A Major (Torroba)

6766 Gavotte (Bach)
Theme Varie (Sor)

6767 Fandanguillo (Turina)
Tremolo Study (Tarrega)

Mr. Andres Segovia will appear at the
Theatre Royal on Saturday, September
7th at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at

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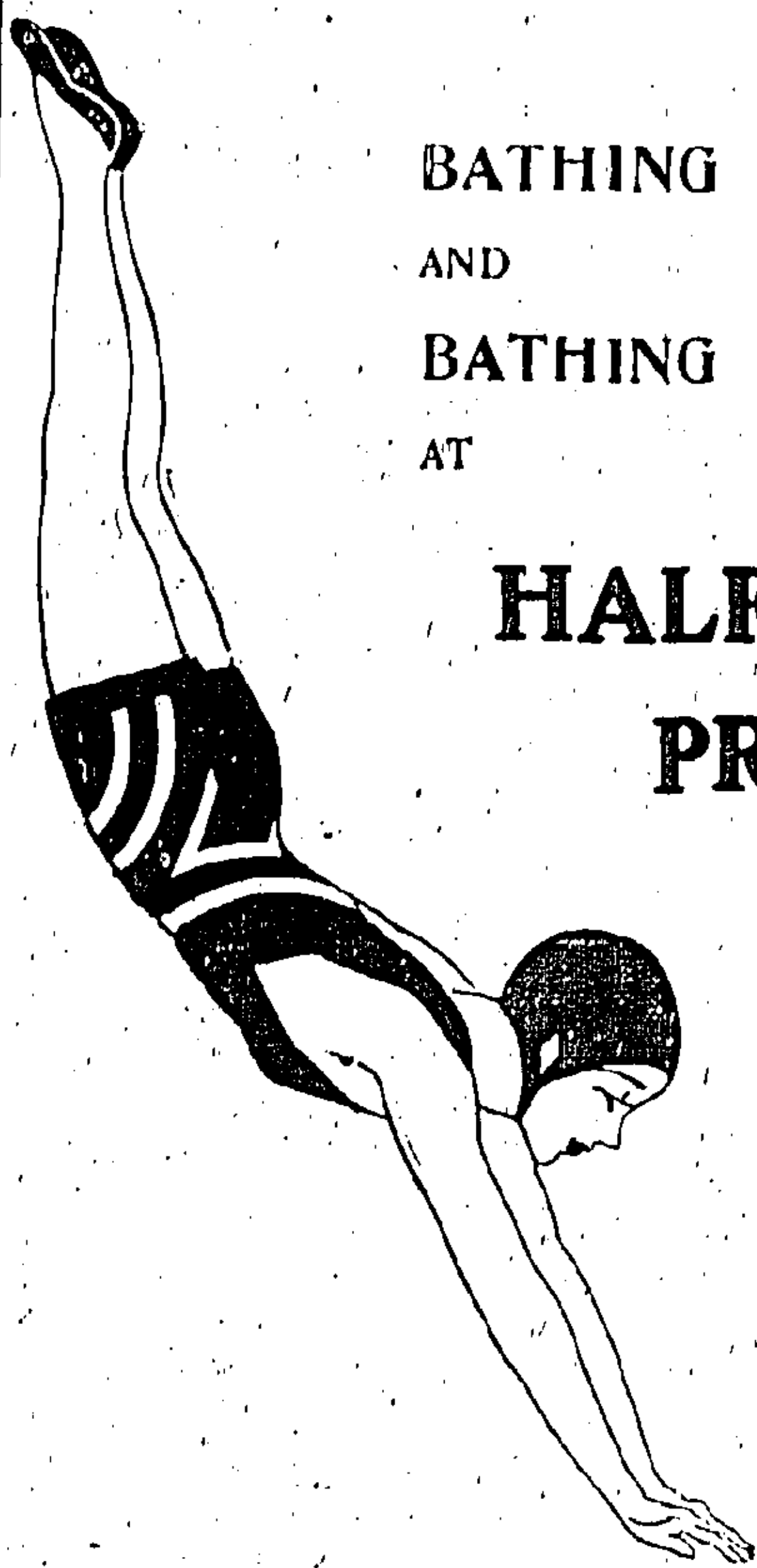
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HONG KONG & S. CHINA

BIRTH.

ten BRUGGEN CATE.—On
September 6th at the Canossa
Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. ten
Bruggen Cate—a son.
Bruggen Cate—a son.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY SEPT. 6, 1929.

WATERWORKS POLICY.

If we dissent, as we do, from the main aspect of the Government's future waterworks policy, as foreshadowed in the exhaustive address by His Excellency the Governor at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, that does not prevent us from paying a deserved tribute to Sir Cecil Clementi for the painstaking care he must have bestowed on the subject in such detail and with so much clarity. No one can have read his speech without feeling that His Excellency has a keen grasp of all aspects of the situation. What is more, the speech betokens a real anxiety that the Colony's water supplies should be so increased that, to use his own words, every house in Hongkong and on the mainland may have a full supply of filtered water throughout the year. No better objective could be aimed at. Not only is this held up as an ideal, but, as the programme for the future clearly shows, practical steps are being taken to make it a reality.

It is when we come to the suggested reform of the system of supply that we find ourselves totally at variance with the Government viewpoint. It is proposed, eventually, to abolish both the so-called "free allowance" and the rider-main system of distribution, and to install meters in all houses connected with the mains, in order that consumers may pay for all the water which they actually use. The object of this sweeping change appears to be two-fold—firstly, to prevent waste; and, secondly, to raise more revenue from the Colony's waterworks system so as to place it more nearly on a self-supporting basis. Before examining these aspects of the question, let us say that we are fully at one with His Excellency when he condemns the present rider-main system as being both clumsy and inefficient. It is because of the inherent defects of that system that it is, in times of drought, impossible fairly to distribute the burden of rationing. We suggest, however, that the reforms contemplated will not get

rid of all the complications; rather, that they will, whilst removing one set of complications, bring many more in their train. If it were a mere matter of cutting out the rider-main system and giving supplies through trunk mains, we agree that the problem of making rationing uniform for all consumers would be solved. It is the universal meterage proposal to which we object. Our solution would be to abolish the rider-mains, as well as all existing meters, and to adjust the water rate to the extent that is considered necessary. It may be urged that this method would not result in the "prevention of waste. Neither, we suggest, will the Government plan, necessarily. The present water rate, two per cent on assessment, is in practically all cases paid by the landlord. If the same system is followed in regard to meterage charges, what control can the landlord exercise over his tenants to see that no wastage occurs? Moreover, we can envisage, as did the opponents of the universal meterage system in 1902, endless disputes between tenants themselves who occupy different floors of the same building. Add to this the tremendous amount of work which will be thrown on the Waterworks and Treasury staffs consequent on the necessity for monthly meter readings and water accounts, and it will be realised how great are the difficulties that would have to be faced. If, on the other hand, tenants are to be made directly liable, the whole rental problem of the Colony will be raised again. A further point—and it is one which was put forward in 1902—is that by undue emphasis on the need for conserving water, cleanliness and sanitation would be greatly prejudiced. Public health, after all, is of more account than increased revenue.

Finally, there is the purely financial aspect. His Excellency would appear to be greatly perturbed because the present income from water does not nearly meet the expenditure involved. But his method of computing a fair return on outgoings strikes us as being decidedly at fault. He takes the whole capital expenditure on waterworks since the Colony was established, adds works under construction, then charges depreciation and maintenance, plus six per cent on capital outlay, further adds annual recurrent expenditure and staff salaries, then increases the total further still by bringing in future expenditure, and reaches the conclusion that a yearly revenue of just three million dollars will be needed to make the waterworks self-supporting. As against that, he sets the present yearly income of \$1,336,571, in order of show how far short we fall of the ideal of making the waterworks pay for themselves. We can only confess to being astounded at this method of calculation. Surely, the existing waterworks, except insofar as the cost of any of them is being met by loan, have already been fully paid for out of past surpluses. They are no longer liabilities, but assets. Our present and future concern is purely with the yearly maintenance charges. If the same system of attempting to make income equal expenditure were followed in regard to education, roads, police, etc., the total required from ratepayers would be colossal. Then why should it be attempted in the case of water? In any event, it is not the business of a Government to show profits; its sole object should be to balance the Budget. To the extent to which, after meeting all charges, surpluses are accumulated, to that extent is the community being overtaxed. One other point in conclusion. The suggested reforms are not to be introduced until waterworks construction has reached a stage at which it will be possible to give the Colony a full supply throughout the year. In other words, when fears of

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS ONLY ONE RELIGION IN LONDON WHOSE WORSHIPPERS ARE ALL DEVOUTLY SINCERE AND THAT IS THE CULT OF SUCCESS.—*Edith S. Grossman.*

The Hon. Treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Brigade begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of \$25 to Brigade Funds from Messrs H. Ruttenberg & Son.

An unemployed Chinese was yesterday admitted into hospital as the result of a fall from the second floor of a house in Wanchai.

Lance Corporal William Wallis and Lance Corporal Albert Glazier, both of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, are reported as missing from the regiment since Tuesday morning.

Two men yesterday attacked Lam Yuen, a widow, living at No. 346, Des Voeux Road West, as she was on the point of ascending the staircase. They robbed her of a gold bangle, valued at \$22, and escaped before an alarm was given.

A. B. J. Kennedy, of H.M.S. Scraph, was admitted into the Naval Hospital last night suffering from injuries received in a brawl at Taiwo Street, Wanchai. A police report issued this morning indicates that Kennedy was injured in the head, having been struck with some weapon, while "quarrelling with two Chinese."

Children will be afforded a final opportunity of seeing Torcat's wonderful performing Roosters at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday when there will be a special matinee at 2.30 p.m. Those who have not yet witnessed the performance would do well to do so for they will undoubtedly be treated to a delightfully humorous exhibition.

The following forthcoming weddings are announced. Mr. David Locke Newbigging, No. 192, The Peak, to Miss Lucy Margaret Wright, Berton End, Alton, Hants, England. Mr. E. Kant Tsao, head professor of philosophy, Sun Yat-sen University, Canton, residing at No. 1, King's Terrace, Kowloon, to Miss Mabel Chan, No. 18, Tung Hing Road.

During the hearing of a charge of breach of the Hawkers' Regulations, Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court, described a female defendant as being the "worst kind of hawk." His Worship mentioned that he had seen women supervising a gang of small boys who were scattered about the entrance to the market selling vegetables. The women themselves did not sell but merely controlled the gang.

The Cantonese Class at the University has been carried on for 2½ years, and is now entering upon its sixth term, and advertisements in this issue draw attention to the occasion. Every facility is given to students to take courses suited to their needs, or the demands of their principals. As such opportunities are available in the Colony it is hoped that many more students will seize them. In these days everyone knows the value of a knowledge of the language of a place in which he may be living, and residents here should all acquire a knowledge of Cantonese, and thus get into friendly relations with the people.

ANNUAL PICNIC FOR THE BLIND.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN ASSIST.

The St. Peter's Church Branch of the Victoria Diocesan and Missionary Association has in the past two years organised, with the assistance of generous friends, a summer picnic for the blind girls of the Blind Home, Kowloon.

The picnic has taken the nature of a motor ride to Shek-O where the girls, generally about 50 in number, are given tea and a small present each. It has been decided to follow the same plan this year and the picnic will take place on Saturday afternoon, September 21st.

The Committee organising the picnic would gratefully welcome the loan of cars or donations. Offers and gifts should be sent to the Rev. N.V. Hildward, Bishop's House, St. Paul's College.

A famine are removed, the Government is to begin increasing charges and seeking to prevent wastage. If there is any merit in the scheme, we should have thought it would be brought into operation at a time when conservation is necessary.

21 YEARS AGO.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE "TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following extracts are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for the week ended September 6th, 1908:

The rate of the dollar on demand was 1s. 9.15/16d.

Twenty-five members were enrolled in the new Typhoon Emergency Corps, formed for the saving of life in harbour during typhoons.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi was appointed by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China to pro-

THE "TELEGRAPH" ART SUPPLEMENT.

Interesting Pictures For To-morrow.

There will be plenty of interesting pictures in to-morrow's issue of the *Telegraph* Art Supplement.

Sports events illustrated will be the Army athletics, bowls matches in which Kowloon Dock, Craigengower, Club de Recreio and the Bowling Green Club figured, the baseball match between the Kiornas and the Baseball Club, and a fancy dress football match in which R.A. officers and men took part at Lyeemum.

A fine aerial picture will show the s.s. Cassam aground on Lantau Island, whilst there will be two photographs of the opening of the new Dispensary at Shaokwan, as well as a picture showing the Rev. J. Horace Johnston and his bride leaving the church at Home after their marriage.

Other pictures will include a portrait of Mr. Sitson Ma, a Chinese violin prodigy, and a fine catch of black bass made by local anglers last week-end.

ceed to the United States to report on the republican form of government.

The half-yearly report of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., showed a working profit of \$80,822. An interim dividend of 6 per cent was recommended.

WORLD'S GREATEST GUITARIST.

PROGRAMME FOR RECITAL TO-MORROW.

Andres Segovia, world's greatest guitarist and one of the most unique musical attractions before the concert-going public of to-day, will make one appearance here at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night at 9.15 p.m. The full programme for the recital is as follows:

Etude in C.	Sor (1778-1830)
Theme varie	do.
Serenata	Malats.
Etude	Tarrega.
Fugue	J. S. Bach.
Courante	do.
Sarabande	do.
Gavotte	do.
Menuet	Haydn.
Fandango	Turina.
Dance	Granados.
Legende	Albeniz.

"SHOW PEOPLE."

SIDELIGHTS ON LIFE IN HOLLYWOOD.

"Show People," now being screened at the Queen's Theatre, is a film well worth seeing by those who are interested in the inside life of Hollywood. It is a story of a young country girl who has ambitions to become a cinema star—ambitions which are eventually realised. She starts in a small way in slapstick comedy, but later rises to dramatic triumphs. Romance is woven into the story, producing an unexpected climax.

The main interest of the film, however, apart from its humour, will be found in the sidelights on Hollywood activities, and in the appearance on the screen of many of the big cinema stars of the day. These are most interesting.

Marion Davies and William Haines have the chief roles in the story, and both are excellent, whilst the supporting cast is very strong.

The driver of a motor bus was fined \$20 by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning for travelling along Nathan Road at a speed of 23 miles an hour.

The Very Idea!

What would seem to be a really remarkable forward step in the revision of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, now nearing completion, is the fact that one of the three final readers to pass on corrected proofs is a high-school boy. If, after careful perusal, he is unable to comprehend an article, the author of the article must clarify it so that the boy is able to understand it. Such a method is bound to extend the usefulness of this great work of knowledge.

L'Europe Nouvelle relates the following anecdote of the absent-mindedness of Count Apponyi, the Hungarian statesman. Returning to his house at the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution, Count Apponyi found it guarded by Bela Kun's Red Guards and was refused admittance. It was raining.

"But—" "No but. If you insist, to the wall with you."

"I insist, all the same," said Count Apponyi calmly. "I prefer to be shot than to catch cold. I only want to get an umbrella."

The plea was accepted, and the old statesman took his umbrella and got on to a tram to seek refuge with friends.

In the tram he forgot the umbrella that he had risked his life to get.

The officious porter took the gentleman's luggage and deposited it in a carriage in the centre of the train. "I have put you in the middle of the train, sir," he said, "as that's the safest place. In case of accident it's the two ends of the train that get the most damage."

"Then why don't you take the ends off?" asked the traveller.

The one fatal thing in life is to lose one's interest in it.—Sir R. Blomfield.

The lip service paid to peace is astounding, but among the olive branches the bayonet still gleams.—Mr. H. G. Wells.

You cannot expect a husband to behave like a pet lamb.—Mr. Cairns.

Politicians would much rather see the ghosts of their forefathers than the black type of the spoken word of their youth.—Mr. Andrew MacLaren, M.P.

No one can get anything from a foreign country except what he brings to it.—Mr. Douglas Goldring.

If there were no London it would be much more difficult to enjoy the country.—Mr. E. Clapham Palmer.

If women are going to continue to show their legs as freely as they show their faces, there should be beauty parlours for legs.—Miss Edith Sitwell.

This tale of the lady and the fur coat is quite an amusing one. The fur coat was of skins unusually marked, and the lady who bought it was told that a condition was that she must not wear it in London. The skins had been brought to the firm by another customer, who had one coat made for herself, and gave the surplus skins in exchange. This customer wished to be unique in London.

The purchaser of the second coat, however, gained permission to wear it for one day in London, and wherever she went she found pearl necklaces and jewellery in the pockets. She told Scotland Yard, and a detective following her saw men approach her and drop things into her pockets. The customer who wished to be unique was a receiver.

Betty, aged seven, whose younger sister has been warned against eating dangerous berries: "Mum, come quickly, Doris has been eating deadly nightshade."

Willesden Man: I want a summons against my little boy (aged seven) for using the most dreadful language and calling his mother all the worst names he can think of.

Watchman, aged 70, charged at Highgate with being drunk: I was only a little bit out of step.

Solicitor at Bow County Court: Are you going to speak for your wife?—I never have yet.

"I suppose 'bob' is the Italian for shilling."—Judge Owen Thompson at Bow County Court.

Defendant at Tottenham: Did you see no one else? Is Tottenham a Sahara on a Sunday evening?

Judge. Moore at Greenwich County Court: A landlord is not a charitable institution.

WATER LEVELS.

FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS.

The following table, compiled by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, shows the water levels in English feet on the West, North and East Rivers on the dates named:

	Sept. 4	Sept. 5
Shuihung	11.8	10.8
Taiyuen	5.7	5.5
Shamshu	7.0	6.2
Sheklung	2.7	2.3

COLONY'S BUDGET.

SERVICES PREFERRED TO MATERIAL WORK.

NO NEW TAXATION.

The Budget was introduced to the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, providing for an expenditure next year of \$27,268,515. The Hon. Mr. Southern pointed out that there were increases under nearly every head and said that in recent years the necessary expenditure of the Government had shown a tendency to increase as it accepted more and more responsibility for the health, sanitation, education, development and protection of the Colony and its inhabitants.

How long the increase could be financed without recourse to increased taxation it was impossible to tell but at the moment the Government was fortunate to be able to carry on with no increase in the comparatively light burden of taxation.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Government's Forward Policy in Service.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said:

By Your Excellency's command I rise to move the First Reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding twenty-two million and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars to the Public Service of the year 1930."

It has been my practice, Sir, on the three occasions on which I have been privileged to be connected with the introduction of the Annual Budget to preface my own or in one case the Acting Colonial Secretary's remarks with a review of the Colony's financial position and with a forecast of the probable position in the near future. This year I am relieved of this duty by an innovation which will, I trust, meet with the approval of Hon. Members. On Your Excellency's instructions the Hon. Treasurer has prepared a memorandum on the financial position of the Colony which includes a review of the revenue for 1928, a revised estimate of revenue for the present year, and a forecast of the position as he foresees it at the beginning of the next financial year.

Year's Revenue. It is sufficient therefore for me to say that the Government expects the present year's revenue to be slightly less than the expenditure with an estimated deficit of \$379,368 and that it anticipates a total surplus balance at the end of 1929 of \$7,712,265, of which \$6,224,477 is expected to be liquid and available for expenditure. The revenue for next year has been estimated at \$27,212,920, nearly the same figure as our revised estimate for the current year, and with our estimated liquid balance of \$6,224,477, will give a total sum of \$28,937,397 to meet the needs of the Colony during the year 1930. It will be seen that we take a reasonably optimistic view of the future revenue and financial position of the Colony, and I think the Colony is to be congratulated on having surmounted what was probably the most serious water famine in its history without a heavier strain on its finances. I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record in this Council the Government's very high appreciation of the services rendered alike by Unofficial Members of the Community and by its own Government officers whereby the Colony was enabled to surmount a very serious crisis.

The Balances. The surplus balances may seem high, but we must not flatter ourselves too much on this apparently pleasing feature of our finances for it has to be remembered that the balances have had to be restored to their just under two million dollars which had been advanced on loan works, while heavy special expenditure on Water Works, Harbour Dredging and the Kai Tak Aerodrome, works which, in former days would have been met from revenue or surplus balances, has been charged to Loan Funds to an amount already exceeding the full amount of our recent \$5,000,000 loan.

Public Works. As was foreshadowed when the Budget was introduced last year, the remaining \$2,000,000 of the Public Works (1927) Loan was raised in November last and the money was obtained on slightly more favourable terms than on the previous occasion. But as Hon. Members will have observed from the resolutions already put before them to-day, the existing loan funds are more than fully allocated and the urgent necessity for increasing our water supply will compel the Government to raise a further loan in the near future. We are now again in the position of advancing money from Surplus Balances on Public Works the cost of which is to be recovered from a future loan, and we have fringed our Budget on the supposition that the approval of the Secretary of State, be raised at a suitable opportunity next year, that our surplus balances will be relieved during next year of all liability for loan works, and that the full amount of our liquid balances will be available for other local needs of an urgent or less spectacular character.

Loan Works. I do not think it necessary for me to make detailed reference to the loan works. They are set out in

the Appendices to the draft Estimates of Expenditure and I have already dealt with them in some detail in the resolutions moved earlier in the present meeting to provide funds for their continuance during the coming year, while the Water Works have been made the special subject of Your Excellency's address this afternoon.

The Estimates. I come then, Sir, to the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1930. The notes in the draft Estimates, the usual annotated abstract of differences in expenditure, and the memorandum of the Hon. Director of Public Works on the works provided for under Public Works Extraordinary will afford Hon. Members much information on points of detail and will, I hope justify me in restricting myself to the broader aspects of the Budget.

Hon. Members will see that the total expenditure is estimated at \$27,268,515 of which \$1,787,650 is required for Public Works Recurrent and \$3,840,750 for Public Works Extraordinary, while I need hardly remind Hon. Members that the Bill now before them, in which the total expenditure is given as \$22,938,897 does not include the sums of \$3,865,560 for Military Contribution, and \$1,364,076 for Public Debt Charges though these items are included in the printed Estimates of Expenditure.

Increases. There are increases under nearly every Head and in explanation of this I would observe that for the last few years, owing to the necessity for severe economy, departments have been working on a very narrow margin as regards personnel and normal recurrent expenditure. Though the Colony has since 1925 been passing through very difficult times the necessary activities, and consequently the necessary expenditure of the Government, have shown a tendency to increase as the Government accepts more and more responsibility for the Health, Sanitation, Education, Development and Protection of the Colony and its inhabitants. This increase is inevitable unless the Colony is content to stagnate and to recede from its proud position as one of the most progressive and up-to-date Colonies of the British Empire, and the increase is reflected largely in the Personal Emoluments votes as the activities involve increases in the supervising clerical and subordinate staffs.

Light Taxation. How long we can continue to finance this increase without recourse to increased taxation it is impossible to foretell; we are fortunate to be able to carry on for the present with no increase in our present comparatively light burden of taxation but it must not be forgotten that improvements, whether in health or material works, whether in education or in social amenities, cannot be had without the money to pay for them. It is the earnest hope of the Government that such improvements as are provided for in the present Budget will be considered to be more than worth the increased expenditure they involve. I might add that part of the increase in the dollar expenditure is explained by the fact that sterling expenditure other than salaries has been converted into dollars at 1/10d instead of at 1/11d as in the estimates for 1929.

Public Works. Hon. Members will notice that in spite of the increase in the total estimated expenditure there is an increase of only \$421,145 in that very popular vote Public Works Extraordinary to which members of the public are inclined to turn first to see whether their own favourite schemes have been included. It might have been expected that with so large an expenditure there would be a large increase in expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary but, Sir, funds did not permit of this popular move. The Government, however, has not been content to adopt a waiting policy. The revenue has shown a remarkable stability throughout the recent difficult year and the Government has every confidence that the revenue will be maintained or even increased in future years provided no fresh political upheaval still further distracts our great but still sorely distracted neighbour the Republic of China.

A Forward Policy. The Government therefore has

adopted a forward policy in its Budget for 1930 but it is a forward policy in services rather than in material works, always excepting, of course, the loan works and particularly the Water Works with which Your Excellency has dealt so ably and so exhaustively at an earlier stage of our proceedings this afternoon. I venture to think that the most striking features of the Budget are the introduction of entirely new activities represented by Heads 13.B, Air Services, 33.B, Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the restoration under Head 12 of one which had been discontinued, viz., the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department and the attempt, which is to be made next year under the experienced direction of my Hon. friend the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services to deal with the too long neglected problems of sanitation, malaria, and the prevention of disease generally.

Departments. Under Head 6, Hon. Members will notice the inclusion of a new post of Chinese Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The Government considers that the Senior Chinese staff of this very important office requires strengthening by this new post.

Hon. Members will also notice the introduction under Head 11 of special provision for the administrative side of the wireless telegraph service under the control of the Post Master General. The technical control will remain in the hands of the Electrical Engineer and due provision for that side of the work will be found under Heads 29, 30 and 31. The administration, however, is naturally one which has close connexion with the Postal Service and it has been considered advisable to make definite allocation for this under the Head Post Office at a cost of \$120,708 which consists largely of posts transferred from other departments and from daily paid labour.

Trade Statistics. The increase of \$113,000 under Imports and Exports is explained by the cost of establishing the Statistical Branch to which I have already referred. The abolition of the Statistical Department has been the subject of acute local controversy and I personally sympathize with those who regard it as a slur on our administration that we do not possess reasonably accurate statistics of the Colony's trade. I am not, however, with those who would take half-measures. If the Government undertakes this work it should do it properly and bring out complete statistics at monthly intervals and as quickly as possible after the end of each month. It is not work which can be done cheaply. It involves recurrent expenditure consisting largely of personal emoluments but the Government feels that the time has come to resume the compilation of Trade Statistics and if possible on a more effective basis than before.

Harbour Department. Under the Harbour Department an increase of \$214,000 is represented in part by a small increase in staff and partly by an increase under special expenditure, of which \$92,200 is in connexion with a scheme for the gradual rearrangement and relaying of commercial moorings throughout the greater part of the Harbour. The present scheme does not make the most economical use of the available space and the time has arrived when the whole scheme of moorings must be re-arranged to provide for the ever-increasing size of the shipping using the Harbour. The total scheme is estimated to cost \$152,000 and is to be spread over two years. The sum of \$70,000 is provided for two new launches.

Air Services. Immediately following the Harbour Department Estimates will be found a new Head, 13.B, Air Services which is under the control of the Harbour Master as Director of Air Services. It will be seen that provision is included for the subsidies without which Commercial Aviation and a Flying Club are impossible. Much public interest has been shown in both of these schemes and I trust that Hon. Members will agree with the Government that money must now be provided for the encouragement of Aviation locally if Hongkong is to take its proper place in the rapidly developing sphere of Air Travel.

Fire Brigade. Under Head 15, Fire Brigade, will be found provision of a sum of \$160,000 for a Motor Fire Float. At present there are only two Fire Floats and the present provision gives effect to one of the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1926 to consider suggestions for the improvement of the Fire Fighting Organisation of the Colony, for which it had not hitherto been found possible to provide funds.

Police Force. The next increase of importance is to be found under Head 23, Police Force. An increase of about \$200,000 is explained in part by an increase in Personal Emolu-

ments chiefly due to the rapid development of Kowloon, but for the most part by increases under Special Expenditure under which \$100,000 has been allocated for the provision of a new cruising launch to replace an old one now reaching the end of its serviceable life. I invite Hon. Members' attention to a change in nomenclature which will be found under this Head. No increase in numbers of emoluments is involved but it has been thought advisable with the approval of the Secretary of State to introduce more convenient titles for the supervising officers of the Police Force and a bill to give legal sanction to the change will be introduced at an early date.

Prisons. Under Head 24, Prisons Department, I would invite attention to the provision of separate staff for the Printing Shop and for the Hospital. The printing work done by the Gaol has been steadily increasing and has been controlled by the present Warder staff. With the provision of new and up-to-date printing machines it is considered that an actual economy can be effected by the detailing of specially qualified officers for this work and it is hoped that in time the Gaol printing shop will be able to take over practically the entire printing work of the Government.

On the advice of the Hon. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services provision has been made for a separate Gaol Hospital staff who will be specially trained. At the moment the Gaol hospital work is carried out by the existing Warder staff under the control of the Gaol Medical Officer and it is hoped that this long delayed reform will meet with the approval of the Council.

Public Health. The re-organization of the Medical Department undertaken by my Hon. friend the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has necessitated an increase of \$100,000 in the personal emoluments of that department. A Secretary has been provided for to relieve the professional officers of some of the administrative work of the Department but the greater part of the increase is for the purpose of developing the preventive side of the Medical Department's work. It has long been felt that this side of the Department's work has been seriously neglected in the past especially in such matters as rural sanitation and prevention of malaria. It has been found impossible to procure a Malaria Research Officer at the salary offered and an increased salary is inserted for this officer under the title of Malariaologist and provision has also been made for an assistant to the Malariaologist. The Medical Officers of Health are to be renamed Health Officers with one post of "Senior Health Officer." The salaries have been improved and provision is made for three additional Health Officers as a first step towards the organization of a complete Health Service for the Colony.

A Dental Surgeon. Provision is also made for a Government Dental Surgeon as it is felt that the time has come when the care of the teeth should be understood as part of the normal functions of the Medical Department.

Under Special Expenditure will be found the very considerable sums necessary to bring up to date the equipment of the Electrical Therapy and X-Ray branches of the Department, and provision has also been made for a Harbour Dispensary launch whereby the Government hopes to bring medical assistance within easy reach of the large floating population of the Harbour.

Sanitation. Under the Sanitary Department provision has been made to replace the launch S.D.3 which struck a rock and sank in May last, for the replacement of worn out barges and motor lorries and for the continuance of the policy of substituting motor transport for vehicles drawn by man power or by bullocks.

Education. There is an increase in the Personal Emoluments vote for the Education Department caused by the normal increments, by a slight expansion of activities and by provision for training probationer masters in England owing to the difficulty of attracting trained masters to Hongkong. It has been found possible to increase the Building Grant vote to \$60,000.

Public Works. Hon. Members will notice a relatively small increase in the cost of the Public Works Department, Head 23, which in view of the notes provided does not seem to call for special comment from me. The Government has thought it wise to make increased provision under Public Works Recurrent (Head 30) as it is only by efficient maintenance that the Colony can reap the full benefit of its past capital expenditure.

In view of the very full memorandum prepared by my Hon. friend the Director of Public Works of which all Hon. Members have a copy I do not think it necessary

to speak at any length on Head 31, Public Works Extraordinary. I will merely invite the attention of Hon. Members to the following new works of special interest:

Sub-Head 23—re-alignment of Yee Wo Street \$100,000. This is necessitated by private re-building operations. It is essential at once to lay out the streets on the new alignment to which re-building must conform.

Sub-Head 24—\$75,000—Widening May Road from Tram Station to Conduit Road—this provides much needed motor access on the Mid-levels and constitutes the natural continuation of the road now in preparation from Garden Road to May Road.

Sub-Head 42—\$50,000—Part compensation for the existing Royal Naval Canteen. The Canteen has to be removed in pursuance of the scheme settled several years ago for road improvements at Arsenal Street corner. The matter has been the subject of complicated negotiations with the Naval Authorities but it is hoped that progress will be possible next year.

New Motor Road. Sub-Head 110—Circular Eastern Road—\$200,000. This provides for the first section of a road from Kowloon via Sai Kung to Shatin which has long been considered necessary for the purpose of opening up a portion of the New Territories which is at present practically inaccessible except by water or on foot. It is hoped to complete the road by sections in future years.

The Railway. Under Kowloon-Canton Railway the large sum of \$330,000 had been provided for eight new passenger coaches. These are required not only to keep pace with our own share of the improving traffic and to enable the older coaches now deteriorating to be kept in a proper state of repair, but also because the Chinese Section is not providing its fair share of coaching stock. Hire is recovered for use on the Chinese Section, but the capital expenditure falls wholly on the British Section. It is, however, necessary to proceed with the work if the traffic requirements are to be met.

Provision is also made for fencing the line from the terminus to the South face of the tunnel for the protection of the Public. The erection of permanent shops for the sale of refreshments and small articles at stations in place of the present temporary sheds is a much needed improvement and provision is included for this work.

Naval Volunteers. Under Defence, Military Contribution formerly Head 33B, has been renumbered Head 43C and a special Head has been inserted, Head 33B, Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. It will be remembered that provision for a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was first inserted in the Estimates for 1927 but in view of the financial situation the Secretary of State directed that the scheme should be deferred. It has since been taken up again and there seems every prospect that it can now be successfully started. The Government considers that the Colony is now in a position to accept this increased responsibility, and provision has been made accordingly.

Miscellaneous. Under Miscellaneous Services will be found an item of \$3,000 as a contribution to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which the Government hopes to see established at an early date. An item of \$5,000 has been inserted under Charitable Services as a contribution to that very excellent institution the Tsan Yik Maternity Hospital.

Salaries. Hon. Members will see that the Government has left unallocated a sum of \$1,669,382 from the total sum available for expenditure. Now, Sir, as the Hon. Members are aware, a Salaries Commission under the Chairmanship of His Honour the Chief Justice has been engaged for some months in an investigation into the emoluments of the members of the Government Service, from the highest to the lowest. That report reached the Government only a few days ago and has been laid on the table of the Council this afternoon. It has not yet received the full consideration of this Government much less the approval of the Secretary of State and it was therefore not possible to invite Hon. Members to provide in this Budget any sum for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission. But from its knowledge of the public confidence enjoyed by the distinguished members of the Commission the Government has little doubt but that the recommendations of the Commission will be such as to commend themselves to this Council and, subject to such amendments, if any, as may appear necessary to this Government and to the Secretary of State, and to the Secretary of State's covering approval, the Government hopes to be in a position at a later date to invite this Council to make provision from the unallocated funds to which I have already alluded of a sum sufficient to carry out the recommendations of the Commission as from the 1st January next. It has not been possible in the time available to work out the figures with any degree of accuracy but a rough estimate seems to show that the addi-

(Continued on Page 11.)

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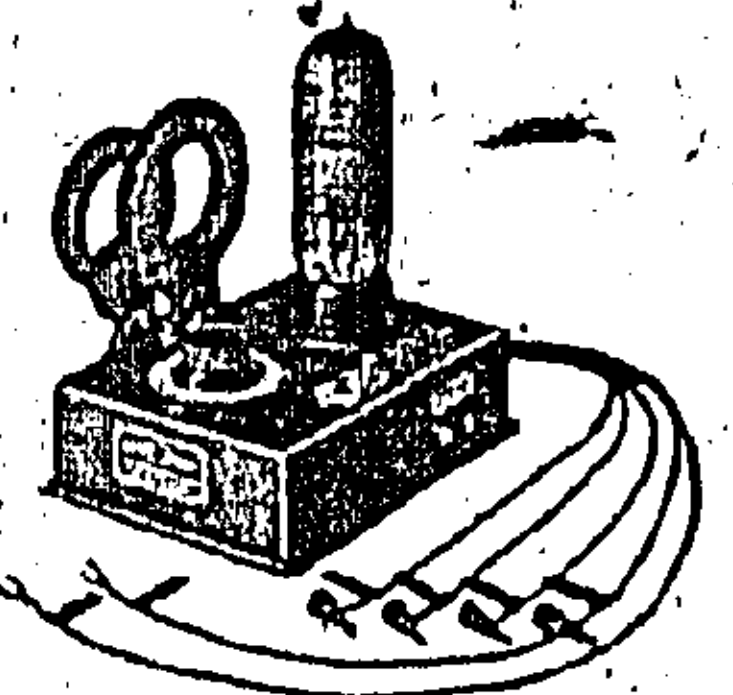
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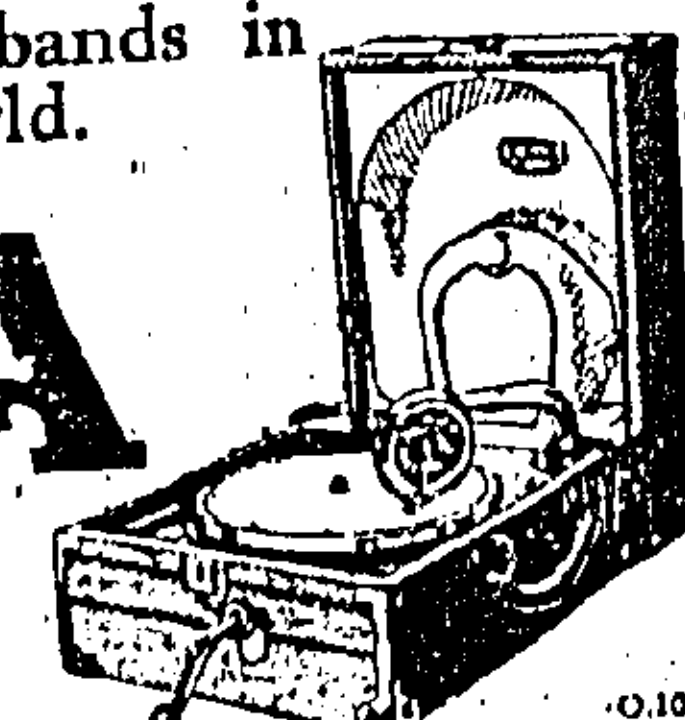
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TAIPO RAILWAY INCIDENT.

MR. BRAYFIELD FINED FOR TRESPASSING.

FEUD ALLEGATION.

Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, the well known Taiipo resident, was yesterday fined \$10 by Mr. Fraser, District Officer for the New Territories, for having led his horse along the Kowloon-Canton Railway track at Taiipo Station, and was bound over in the sum of \$100 not to commit a similar offence for 12 months.

On a further charge of having maliciously damaged a padlock, the property of the railway company, Mr. Brayfield was acquitted.

Mr. Baker conducted the case for the Railway, and intimated that his only witness in the first case would be Fan Kan-fook, booking clerk employed at Taiipo Railway Station.

This witness said that he sent a report to the Traffic Manager on August 23 dealing with Mr. Brayfield's alleged offence.

Mr. Baker asked His Worship's permission to read this report to the Court, but this was refused.

Continuing, witness said that he was on duty at 6.45 p.m. on August 23. He was on duty as night porter at Taiipo Station. He saw the defendant lead a horse along the railway track towards him from the north.

His Worship: How far was he away?—I cannot remember exactly. I should say about 100 yards. He was walking along inside the two tracks. I first saw him from the booking office, and a few minutes later I saw him come right into the station. I saw him go through the wooden gate into the station. He came back again into the station and then went out through a wooden gate.

His Worship (to Mr. Baker):—Is there anything else?—Only the doubt as to which gate he came through.

"No Cuck to Answer." Mr. Prior then said that there was no merit in the summons, but Mr. Fraser said that that was a matter to be discussed later.

Mr. Prior:—I say that there must be a right of way somewhere through this railway property. I do not wish to cross-examine this witness, but I would like to ask Mr. Baker certain questions.

Mr. Fraser intimated that he did not think that Mr. Baker, as representing the Railway company, could go into the box.

Mr. Prior:—Oh no, your Worship, Mr. Baker cannot represent the Railway company. He is the complainant.

His Worship asked Mr. Baker if he were prepared to go into the box, but Mr. Baker answered that without legal representation he was not.

Mr. Prior then referred his Worship to a number of legal precedents, after which Mr. Fraser told Mr. Baker that he would have to go into the box.

Meantime Mr. Prior told his Worship that certain sections of the Railway Ordinance provided for the maintenance of rights of way through the railway property, and that in order to get to a pier where he kept his yacht, Mr. Brayfield had to pass through the railway property. He was not sure whether the P.W.D. kept up this pier, but it was kept for the convenience of the general public.

Mr. Brayfield used it considerably. How was he to get to it, if he did not have the right of crossing the railway?

His Worship: (What has that to do with his horse?)

Mr. Prior:—How was he to get his horse to that pier?

His Worship: Does he want to get it there?

Mr. Prior: Certainly. Why shouldn't he? On one occasion he wanted to get his horse to the pier in order to amuse the Boy Scouts by showing them how it could swim. It is up to the Railway to provide a route through the station to the pier.

Alleged Private Feud. "This summons," continued Mr. Prior, "has been taken out for the furtherance of a private feud, and has no merit in it whatever."

Mr. Fraser then intimated that he did not think Mr. Baker could be called by Mr. Prior straight away, but on further reference, he decided that he could.

Mr. Baker requested that he be permitted to take a few notes into the box, and was allowed to do so. He stated that when he received notification of Mr. Brayfield's alleged offence, he first investigated it and then issued a summons.

Mr. Prior:—What was the purpose of your taking out this summons?—In order to prevent trespass by cattle on the line.

So then cattle are a danger to passing railway traffic?—They are.

Do you think that Mr. Brayfield's horse on the Railway T. (2) in this case was a danger to passing traffic?—No.

I put it to you that this summons was taken out in furtherance of a private feud between you and Mr. Brayfield, and for no other purpose?—That is not correct.

Cattle on Line. Mr. Prior:—You know that Mr. Brayfield has been in the habit of riding his horse along the line for some time?—We have had to clean up after them. We have had to take away the bodies of cattle.

Do you think that there is any danger of Mr. Brayfield or his horse becoming bodies?—I do.

Through a locomotive?—Yes. Up to a short time ago there were railings to the seaward side of Taiipo Station?—Yes.

Those railings have been removed?—Yes, because they were rotten. They were made of iron. I did not put them there and to my mind they served no useful purpose.

Were they dangerous?—They were falling down, they were rotten through.

They have not been replaced?—Not yet.

A short time ago it was possible for a person to cross the line from Mr. Brayfield's house to the pier?—Yes.

Later all these gates have been locked?—Two gates belonging to the railway buildings have been locked. There are several other passages.

It would be almost impossible to take a horse along one of those passages?—Yes.

Mr. Prior then asked Mr. Baker if he had cut off Mr. Brayfield's water supply some time ago, but Mr. Baker refused to answer that question.

His Worship upheld him on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Baker's Denial. Mr. Prior:—My case is that Mr. Baker is using his position of authority and the position of this Court for improper purposes.

Mr. Baker (addressing the D.O.):—Which I deny.

Mr. Fraser (to Mr. Prior):—You may come to that later on.

Mr. Prior (to witness):—How can Mr. Brayfield get his horse to the pier?—It's not supposed to.

The pier's not built for that. Suppose he keeps pigs, can he take them to the pier?—For transshipping them, yes. There is a fee for that.

Payable to whom?—To the railway.

Mr. Baker then said that Mr. Prior was wrong in assuming that the pier was the property of the P.W.D. It belonged to the railway company.

Mr. Prior:—Could Mr. Brayfield take goods to the pier by horse?—It has never been conceived.

Why, it is by no means an unusual means of transport?—I have never heard of it in this Colony.

Mr. Prior:—There is no public crossing at Taiipo?—There is.

Explain them to me?—By trespassing.

Permission is given by your agents for people to do so?—Yes.

Isn't it reasonable that if people can get permission to walk along there, Mr. Brayfield can get permission to ride along there?—No, it's against orders.

So is walking?—There are notices forbidding people to ride along there.

The Lock Case. His Worship said that he proposed to condense the two cases, and would proceed to take evidence on the second summons, at the conclusion of Mr. Baker's evidence.

Kwong Mok, a watchman in the employ of the railway, said that on the night of August 25 at about 9.10 p.m., he was on duty at Taiipo Station and saw three Europeans with two Chinese servants approach the railway station from the pier.

He identified Mr. Brayfield in court as one of them. He did not go out to open the gate for them. He saw one of the Europeans approach the gate and interfere with the lock.

Mr. Fraser:—You saw they wanted to go through the gate?—I saw them going, but I did not know whether they wanted to go through.

Mr. Fraser questioned witness closely, as to whether he would have spoken to himself or to any other European, but at this stage Mr. Baker intimated that the company's servants had orders not to interfere with Europeans unless the matter was a very serious one.

Witness said that he spoke to the Chinese in the party, but not to the Europeans. Mr. Brayfield took away the lock. He did not see the lock.

Question of Trap. A lock had been broken previously and Mr. Baker had given him instructions about them.

The D.O.—Mr. Baker gave you instructions about the broken lock and you were to wait and see if it was broken again?—Yes.

You expected the people you saw coming from the cutter to break the lock?—I saw them coming from the pier.

Fan Kan-fook, recalled, said that he saw Mr. Brayfield return to the station and climb over an iron fence.

The D.O. (smiling):—You were in good form that night.

Mr. Brayfield:—I was caught like a rat in a trap.

Mr. Rogers, of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., was then called, and stated that he was Mr. Brayfield's guest that day aboard his yacht, and was returning to his host's house with his baggage, when they found the station gate locked. He was some distance behind Mr. Brayfield. It was a very dark night and it was impossible to see Mr. Brayfield at the gate.

Mr. Brayfield's Evidence. Mr. Brayfield then stated that he went yachting during the forenoon of August 25. Mr. Rogers was aboard with him. He always anchored his yacht at the railway pier. It was now tied up there with a chain, wire and a length of Manila rope. It had never been pointed out that he was committing an offence by anchoring at the pier. He returned at all hours of the night and had to go through the railway property to get home. Access through the station had never been impeded save on that occasion. He had been through two or three weeks before.

When returning on the night of the 25th, he found the gate padlocked. He gave it a quick pull with his hand, the same as anyone would do when confronted with such an obstacle. His intention was to see if it was fastened. It opened easily and came away in his hand. He took it with him, as he wanted to see what it looked like. His boy was bringing a light from the house, and he waited until he came down to look at the lock. Later he went back to the station and returned the lock.

The damaged lock was then produced for Mr. Brayfield's inspection. He said that it looked like the one he had taken from the gate.

I see some marks on it, your Worship, Mr. Brayfield added. This is a very cheap piece of machinery. Perhaps those marks mean 40 cents a dozen. (Laughter.)

Fined and Bound Over. Mr. Baker then said that some misunderstanding appeared to exist with regard to railway property. The company had bought it from the Government and it was private land. The company were entitled to lock their gates if they wished. Other stations like Kowloon were locked and no one even noticed it. Only a few years ago the company had watchmen at every station.

Mr. Brayfield, continued Mr. Baker, was an educated man. The company would not think so badly of the offence, if it were committed by an ignorant person.

After hearing Mr. Baker, the D.O. said that he must find the first charge proved, and would fine Mr. Brayfield \$10. Also, in view of the danger of the proceeding, he would bind him over in the sum of \$100 not to commit a similar offence within the next 12 months.

Regarding the second charge he did not think that malicious damage was proved, and he would acquit Mr. Brayfield.



"Oh, your brother will probably make out all right. Who'd have guessed a year ago that I'd be controller of a soda fountain?"

KILLING ANOTHER WAR MYTH.

"RENT" FOR TRENCHES IN FRANCE DURING WAR.

One of the legends which dies hard is that the British government actually had to pay the French people rent for the trenches which Tommies were occupying during the war in the endeavour to save France from the German invader. It is one of those legends which often make it difficult for former Allies to maintain as close relations as they might.

Not so long ago Sir William Bull, a member of the House of Commons for the Hammersmith division of London, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this point. He said the trench rent story was still widely prevalent and many questions were asked him when he was campaigning for re-election. He could not answer definitely, because he did not know.

The government official thus addressed made a categorical reply which ought to kill the yarn forever. Said he:

"No payments were made to the French government or French citizens for rent of the trenches which we occupied, nor as compensation for damage done by gun fire in the battle zones during the war. Out-

CORONER AND PADDED CELL MYSTERY.

INQUEST TO BE HELD ON DEAD ATTENDANT.

London, Aug. 2. Harry Golden an attendant at the Alexandra Ministry of Pensions Hospital Cosham, who died in hospital at Portsmouth on Sunday, following an alleged struggle with a patient, is to be the subject of an inquest to-day. It will be conducted by Sir Thomas Bramsdon at the Portsmouth Guildhall.

It is stated that on July 18 the patient made a dash for liberty while in a padded cell of the mental ward. Golden tried to stop him, and a struggle ensued, during which the attendant was pinned against the wall.

The patient meanwhile dashed out of the cell and Golden was struck by a heavy door, injuring his shoulder. He arrived home at Farnham that night in a distressed condition.

side the battle area, payments were made by the War Office for billeting, rent, compensation for damage, etc., in France in the same way as in this country. These payments were made by the military authorities.



THE COLONY'S WATERWORKS.

EXHAUSTIVE ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ALL WATER TO BE PAID FOR.

"It has been brought home to every resident in this Colony in an unmistakable manner that our water problem is the most pressing and the most important of our domestic problems. It is quite clear to all of us that an adequate solution of this problem is imperative. Therefore, as a preliminary to our deliberations on next year's Budget, I wish to place before you the history in brief outline of the Colony's waterworks, a description of our present position with respect to water supply, and a statement of the waterworks policy which we intend to pursue in the near future and of the goal we aim at," said His Excellency the Governor at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, when he delivered a notable and comprehensive address on the Colony's waterworks.

After dealing with the early waterworks and those of more recent years Sir Cecil said the aim of the Government was to give every house connected with the waterworks, both on Hongkong Island and on the mainland, a full supply of filtered water throughout the year. This should become possible in 1932 when the first section of the Shing Mun scheme, the Kowloon bywash reservoir and the new Aberdeen reservoir would, they hoped, all have been completed.

Reviewing the question of waterworks finance he said it was evident that the Government ought soon to reconsider both the methods by which were raised the waterworks revenue and the rates which were charged. "I am reluctant to move in this matter until the waterworks now under construction have advanced to the stage at which we can give Hongkong Island and the mainland a full supply throughout the year," said H.E., adding that it was more than likely that when the 1931 budget was considered members of the Council would be invited to give the question of waterworks finance special attention.

begin in 1913 and was completed on the 22nd October, 1917. These works comprise a storage reservoir, practically at sea-level, with a capacity of 1,419 million gallons, a pumping-station capable of raising 9 million gallons a day to Tytam Tunnel, two suction mains of 18" diameter and half a mile in length, and three rising mains of 18" diameter and 1.93 miles in length. There are also small schemes must be mentioned for the sake of completeness. In 1914 a service reservoir and two filter-beds were constructed to supply the Shau-ki-wan district with water collected from intakes in streams on the eastern slopes of Mount Parker. A supply of about 200,000 gallons a day is obtained from this source. In 1922 a balance tank was built and a 3" pipe-line, capable of yielding 75,000 gallons a day, was laid from Wong-nai-chung reservoir to serve the new development in Repulse Bay. Finally, this year, a similar pipe-line and balance tank have been built connecting the Stanley peninsula with the Tytam supply and capable of yielding nearly 100,000 gallons a day.

Total Capacity.

No further storage reservoirs have as yet been constructed in Hongkong, and the total capacity of the six storage reservoirs built by Government on the Island—namely, Pok-fu-lam, Wong-nai-chung, Tytam, Tytam Bywash, Tytam Intermediate and Tytam-tuk—is 2,118,414,000 gallons. The population of Hongkong Island cannot now be less than 600,000 souls. Thus the storage, which in 1863 was no more than 16 gallons a head, and in 1899 was only 1,372 gallons a head, is now 3,530 gallons a head.

Apart from these six reservoirs constructed by the Government, four reservoirs have been built on Hongkong Island by private enterprise. Three of them were constructed by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire in connexion with their establishments at Quarry Bay. The first was built in 1884 and has a capacity of 11 million gallons. The second, built in 1893, has a capacity of 30 million gallons; and the third, built in 1895 and situated at the 500-foot level above North Point, has a capacity of 137.7 million gallons.

Aberdeen Reservoir.

There is also in the Aberdeen valley a storage reservoir constructed in 1890 by the Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Company; its capacity, when first built, was 44.2 million gallons. In the years 1899 and 1900 its dam was raised 18 feet to its present level, thus increasing the storage by 47.8 million gallons to a total capacity of 92 million gallons. From this reservoir the Company is required by the terms of its Crown lease to supply the Aberdeen and Ap Lei-chau villages with 60,000 gallons a day; and, in order to improve this supply, the Government in 1897 constructed a small covered service reservoir and three filter-beds. The Company's own reservoir was, however, resumed by the Hongkong Government in March last, as an initial step towards the extension of the waterworks in Aberdeen valley, a matter to which I shall revert later on. The Ap Lei-chau supply was obtained by waterworks until 1928, when a 2" pipe-line was laid across the bed of Aberdeen harbour to give this small island a direct service.

I now pass from the subject of water storage to that of water distribution. On the mainland, where storage of water has fortunately hitherto kept pace with the growth of the population, it is now the policy of the Government to give all premises a metered supply through the mains. But on the Island, where in times of drought the water storage has often been insufficient to supply the needs of the resident population, a more complicated system of distribution grew up. Under the legislation of the years 1895 to 1898 the system of supply was as follows:

System of Supply.

(a) Within the City of Victoria water for domestic purposes was supplied without check or restraint of any kind through services laid on to the houses. Any house could have its service. Meters were fixed only in the case of supplies for trade or non-domestic purposes.

(b) Outside the City of Victoria the supply of water to Chinese houses was entirely by means of public fountains. Services for the supply of water for domestic purposes were permitted to European houses only, and in the case of all services meters had to be fixed.

(c) A uniform rate, both inside and outside the city, 2% per annum on the rating valuation, was charged on account of water. In the case of all metered supplies, the water consumed was charged for at the rate of 25 cents per thousand gallons, a rebate of 1-1/3% per annum on the rating valuation being made from the accounts.

Strange Anomalies.

You will see that under the old ordinances there were some strange anomalies. A European house inside the city boundaries obtained an unlimited supply of water through the mains without payment, except in the form of

rates; but a similar house outside the city boundaries was metered and had to pay for all it consumed, only a portion of the amount paid as water rate being refunded. A Chinese house inside the city boundaries also obtained an unlimited supply of water from the mains without payment, except in the form of rates; but a similar house outside the city boundaries had to obtain its supply from street-fountains, whilst paying the same water rate as a house inside the city.

Drought and insufficient storage made it frequently necessary to resort to a system of intermittent supply upon the Island. Indeed, from 1889, the date of the completion of the original Tytam scheme, down to 1902 it had only been found possible to maintain the full supply in four years. The trouble came to a head during the exceptional drought of 1901-2, which extended over the whole of South China and resulted in a water famine on Hongkong Island during the early part of 1902 similar to that which we have experienced this year. It became evident that action must be taken, not merely to increase, but to conserve the Colony's water storage; and it was first sought to attain the latter object by introducing universal meterage, the so-called "free supply" of water being placed very low. It was hoped that, rather than incur the expense of paying for "excess consumption," the poorer classes of the population would fetch their water from the street-fountains, where they could obtain as much as they required free of charge, except in so far as the payment of rates was concerned. A bill was drafted, which provided for universal meterage, and "excess consumption" was defined in it as any quantity of water ascertained by a meter as having been used in a tenement in excess of a quarterly allowance which, at 50 cents per thousand gallons, would be equal to 1/3% of the annual rating valuation of the said tenements. Under such a system of computation, the "free" supply of water in a Chinese house inhabited by the poorer classes would, it was estimated, have been about two gallons per capita per diem. Experience gained in Kowloon at that time had shown that seven gallons a day was for domestic purposes enough for the poorer Chinese, when there was no waste; and it was anticipated that, rather than pay for the extra five gallons a head, occupants would give up their house services.

Object Misunderstood.

A bill, drafted on these lines, was read a first time in this Council, but its object was misunderstood by the Chinese. They imagined that the aim was to raise revenue, whereas the real object was to check waste. The then Chinese members of the Legislative Council represented to the Government that the bill would fail in its object, as landlords, in order to make their houses attractive, would keep the water-services in them and would arrange to charge the tenants for their excess consumption by additions to the rent. The Chinese, it was urged, would be better pleased if Government took steps to attain its object by direct legislation, at the same time increasing the "free" supply to such premises as were allowed services. The Government thereupon abandoned the idea of universal meterage and determined to provide for the supply of water to the poorer sections of the population by means of street-fountains, a step which would have brought the distribution of water within the city into line with that then existing outside its boundaries. For the wealthier classes a supply by house services would be provided, all such services to be metered and any excess consumption above a certain allowance to be charged for. Public fountains would be opened throughout the city and all houses would be disconnected from the mains unless the owners agreed to the introduction of meters and signed an undertaking to pay for "excess consumption."

A New Bill.

A new bill was accordingly introduced into Legislative Council and passed as Ordinance No. 23 of the 13th August, 1902. The chief changes which it made in the law were—

- (1) The enforced use of a meter in every house connected with the water service.
- (2) The reduction of the daily allowance of water per capita from about twelve gallons a day to about five gallons a day.
- (3) The increase in the price of water to be supplied by meter from 25 cents to a sum not exceeding \$1 per thousand gallons.
- (4) The enforced disconnection of the existing water-service supply from every "tenement-house" i.e., every domestic building let to and inhabited by more than one occupier or family as tenants of a common landlord or sub-tenants of a tenant of any portion of such domestic building.

Petition from Chinese. The two Chinese members of Legislative Council dissented from this bill also, and a petition was presented in August, 1902, by the Chinese inhabitants and firms of Hongkong to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that the legislation just passed should be disallowed, and proposing that instead the method of distribution, now known as the "rider-main system," should be introduced. The grounds upon which the Chinese objected to the new legislation were that the first three changes in the law, as set out above, would entail upon the poorer classes much expense, trouble and inconvenience as regards their water supply; that there would be endless disputes between landlords and tenants as well as between the tenants themselves who occupied different floors or parts of the same building, and also between incoming and outgoing tenants; and further that by causing the poorer classes of Chinese to use as little water as possible, cleanliness and sanitation would be greatly prejudiced. With respect to the fourth change in the law the petitioners predicted that under its operation the water-service of each and every tenement-house occupied by Chinese in the City of Victoria would be summarily cut off with a small chance of any reconnection. Therefore, instead of the drastic measure of cutting off all water-service from tenement-houses throughout the year, the petitioners urged the adoption of a scheme suggested by Mr. Osbert Chadwick in a report on the water supply of Hongkong, dated the 18th April, 1902, in which he proposed that subsidiary mains of small diameter, now known as "rider-mains," should be laid parallel to the principal mains on one or both sides of the city streets and that the house-services should be disconnected from the principal mains and connected to the rider-mains. In this way the town would be divided up into blocks of convenient size, the water supply to which could be turned on and off independently and in rotation. Thus the occupants of tenement-houses would get a full supply, when the reservoir storage warranted it, and the evils of the intermittent supply in time of drought would be mitigated.

Another New Bill. The Secretary of State agreed with the petitioners. Approval of Ordinance No. 23 of 1902 was withheld and a new bill was introduced in this Council in July, 1903, providing for the laying of rider-mains in areas which were defined as "rider-main districts." This bill was passed into law on the 17th September, 1903. Under its provisions practically the whole of Victoria City below Kennedy Road, Caine Road and High Street, including East Point and Kennedy Town Districts, has been brought within the definition of a rider-main district. Rider-mains have been laid, and water-services to the houses in rider-main districts have been disconnected from the principal mains and connected to the rider-mains. Connections with the principal mains are granted only in cases in which special sanction is given by the Governor-in-Council, and with regard to which the owners enter into an undertaking to pay for "excess consumption."

Present System. The present method of payment of water is as follows: A rate of 2% on the assessed value of all premises, both on the Island and on the mainland, is charged for water-services. In consideration for the payment of this rate a so-called "free allowance" of water is granted. This "free allowance" is calculated from the number of thousand-gallon units which the 2% rate will pay for at 40 cents a unit. Thus, if the rate on a given house were ten dollars a year, the "free allowance" would be ten dollars divided by 40 cents, i.e. 25 units, i.e. 25,000 gallons a year. If, however, as in the rider-main districts, a house is not metered, the question of "free allowance" does not arise; no charge for excess consumption is made, and the supply is unlimited so long as the amount of water stored in our reservoirs permits, that is to say, usually for about six months in a year. During the remaining six months, in time of water shortage, houses in the rider-main districts are often restricted to a supply of two hours a day; while, in time of severe drought such as we have recently experienced, the supply, even from the rider-mains, is shut off and the inhabitants have to draw their water from the street-fountains. In Kowloon there are no rider-mains and all unmetered houses obtain their supplies from the street-fountains. "Excess consumption" in metered premises is charged for at the following prices per thousand gallons:

(a) Filtered water—
Hongkong and Kowloon 75 cents
Peak Districts \$1.00
Waterboats, Wharves and Contractors in respect of their building supplies receive no free allowance & pay a flat rate of \$1.00
(b) Unfiltered water—35 cents
(c) Panling \$1.00 with no free allowance. No water rates are imposed in districts supplied with unfiltered water. A higher price is charged in the Peak District, because in that district the use of filtered water from the mains for flushing closets has been permitted. Accounts are rendered quarterly and money does not reach the Treasury until some 4½ months after the first day of the quarter brought to account.

Storage Inadequate. Such being the present position as regards water storage and

water distribution, it has been brought home to us very clearly during the last twelve months that our storage is inadequate and that in time of drought our system of conserving water is clumsy and inefficient. For we have found the rider-main system to be easily lacking in flexibility. If our rider-mains are in use, then the city supply from the trunk-mains cannot be cut off for periods of less than twelve hours, because any less period results in the upper floors of tenement houses getting no water at all. There are six rider-main districts and in order that the pressure may suffice to give top floors a supply, the water must be turned on to each district in rotation. Thus a twelve hours' supply in the trunk mains will only give each rider-main district a two hours' supply; and even a two hours' supply often fails to convey water to upper floors in tenement houses, owing to the draw-off by inhabitants on lower floors. Consequently, as a method of economizing water, the rider-mains cause the maximum of inconvenience with a minimum of result. Supply from the trunk mains under a system of universal meterage would be far more satisfactory, as it should enable the Water Authority to reduce the period of supply to two hours or less without thereby inflicting disproportionate hardship on anyone. This year even the rider-mains had to be closed down and the city was obliged to rely for several months on street-fountains supplied from the reservoirs and on specially constructed tanks filled with water transported from the mainland in lighters and other craft. It is manifest, therefore, that our first step should be to build more reservoirs; but unfortunately the configuration of Hongkong is such that storage possibilities on the Island are very limited. There is, however, one additional storage scheme, of which this Council has approved, and which is now being carried out, namely that at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Scheme. The Aberdeen scheme was approved by resolution of this Council on the 2nd May last. It provides for the resumption by Government of the existing storage reservoir with a capacity of 92 million gallons constructed by the Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Company in the Aberdeen valley. This resumption has already been effected at a cost of \$525,000, of which a sum of \$52,500 has been paid on account, the balance being payable early next year. The Company has been granted 188 days, commencing from the 20th July last, to use up its existing stocks. On the expiry of that period Government obtains possession. The Aberdeen scheme further provides for the construction of an additional storage reservoir in this valley, estimated to contain 175 million gallons of water and to cost \$800,000. The ancillary works, including catchwaters, mains, filters, an access road and a pumping station, are estimated to cost \$1,277,000. The whole of this scheme will be financed by loan. It will much facilitate the supply of water to the western end of Victoria City, where improved distribution is most needed, for water from the Aberdeen valley will be piped to the Elliot filter-beds, which are to be augmented by a rapid gravity filtration plant. At present, when Pok-fu-lam reservoir is depleted, it is often difficult to maintain an adequate supply to the Elliot filter-beds from the Hwa-nan Road Conduit.

Site Problems. An exhaustive examination of Hongkong Island with a view to discovering yet more sites for storage reservoirs has shown that six such sites exist. But to each of them there are serious objections. Three more storage reservoirs might be built in the Tytam valley, two at a height of 760 feet above sea-level and one actually within the flow of the sea in Tytam harbour. The two former would have capacities of 70 million and 40 million gallons, but they would be inside the existing catchment area of the original Tytam reservoir. They would, therefore, impound no new supplies of water and in time of drought the water stored in them would merely diminish the storage in Tytam reservoir. The reservoir site within the flow of the sea would have a capacity of 700 million gallons; but, when investigated in 1904, a rock foundation for the dam was not found until a depth of 65 feet below ordnance datum had been reached. As the site is below sea-level, most difficult and costly coffer-dams would have to be built as temporary erections on both sides of the permanent dam under construction and the expense of the scheme would be out of proportion to the supply gained, the more so as all the water from such a reservoir would have to be pumped to a height of nearly 400 feet, in order to pass through the Tytam Tunnel. An additional reservoir might be built directly below the existing Pok-fu-lam reservoir. It would have a capacity of 78 million gallons; but its construction would necessitate the resumption of the Hongkong Dairy Farm and is for this reason undesirable.

Another Scheme. Another natural site for a reservoir is the basin on the south (Continued on Page 10.)

CONTINUOUS SUPPLY TO EVERYHOUSE IN 1932?

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

History of the Colony's Water Problem.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

His Excellency the Governor said: Honourable Members of the Council:

For many months past our principal anxiety has been the very serious water shortage in the Colony, and especially on Hongkong Island, due to an abnormally low rainfall. This water emergency arose in spite of the fact that all the storage reservoirs of the Colony overflowed in 1928. The last dates in that year when the reservoirs on Hongkong Island stood at overflow-level were as follows: Wong-nai-chung 4th June, Pok-fu-lam 5th June, Tytam Bywash 13th June, Tytam 16th June, Tytam-tuk 28th July and Tytam Intermediate 17th November. On the mainland, in 1928, Shik-lai-pui reservoir last stood at overflow-level on the 8th September and Kowloon reservoir on the 28th November. But the rainfall for the second half of 1928 was only 22.89 inches—the lowest ever recorded; and the rainfall from the beginning of this year to the 12th July last, when the drought may be said to have ended, was only 15.76 inches, making a total of 38.65 inches during a period of a little over twelve months. The lowest rainfall ever previously recorded in this Colony for twelve consecutive months was 45.83 inches in 1895. The recent drought was, therefore, much the most severe in the Colony's history and its effect was such that on the 11th July, 1929, when our island reservoirs were at their lowest, the total water storage in Hongkong was only 160 million gallons, while on the 8th June, 1929, when our mainland reservoirs were at their lowest, the total water storage in Kowloon was only 79 million gallons.

Anxieties Relieved.

This means that the Island and mainland reservoirs were so depleted that no more than 7% and 15% respectively of their aggregate capacities remained in storage. Since the 12th July last we have fortunately had heavy rains and our anxieties have been somewhat relieved. But it has been brought home to every resident in this Colony in an unmistakable manner that our water problem is the most pressing and the most important of our domestic problems; and it is quite clear to all of us that an adequate solution of this problem is imperative. Therefore, as a preliminary to our deliberations on next year's budget, I wish to place before you the history in brief outline of the Colony's waterworks, a description of our present position with respect to water supply, and a statement of the waterworks policy which we intend to pursue in the near future and of the goal we aim at.

The First Works.

The construction of residential and business premises on Hongkong Island began in March, 1841, when Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company erected the first substantial house and godowns at East Point. The mercantile centre of the Colony was at the outset in Wong-nai-chung valley and Chinese settlement began to the

west of that valley. The water supply for these early settlers came from the fine mountain-stream which gives the valley its name, and which makes its way into the harbour through what is now known as the Bowring Canal. The so-called Blue Pool in this stream provided a small storage; and it is interesting to note that during the recent water emergency this pool, which was reconstructed by the city waterworks in 1874, was again brought into use and dug out, after being completely silted up in the course of the intervening years. Moreover, even when the drought was at its worst, the Wong-nai-chung stream never failed to flow. Doubtless it was this natural water supply which attracted the first settlers to the Happy Valley.

In 1841 there were estimated to be 5,650 Chinese in Hongkong. The number of Europeans, then resident on the Island, is not known; but it must have been very small. Ten years later, in 1851, the population had increased to a total of 32,993 souls, of whom 1,520 were non-Chinese; and in that year the Colony's first waterworks were constructed, namely, five wells for the city supply. Again, it is interesting to remark that, during the recent emergency we have had to fall back upon the opening of wells in Happy Valley and elsewhere to make out our failing supply from the reservoirs.

Use of Tanks.

The next step was taken in 1860, when two tanks were constructed in Bonham Road for the city supply; and once again I note that tanks have during the recent emergency proved to be one of the most useful means of combating the drought. The two tanks built in 1860 were, three years later, connected by an aqueduct with Pok-fu-lam, where in 1863 the Colony's first storage reservoir was completed. In that year the population of Hongkong had increased to 124,850 souls, of whom 3,149 were non-Chinese.

The Pok-fu-lam scheme, like so many of the Colony's waterworks, was developed by successive stages. In 1863 the capacity of this reservoir was only two million gallons. In 1871 reconstruction its storage was increased to 66 million gallons; and in 1895 an additional 4,400,000 gallons were impounded by the use of boards, making the total capacity of Pok-fu-lam reservoir 70,400,000 gallons. Meanwhile, in 1877, the conduit between Pok-fu-lam and the city was reconstructed; and, in 1890, four filter beds for this reservoir were built with an area of 1,360 square yards.

Tytam Valley.

The second, and by far the largest, of the storage schemes on the Island is that in the Tytam valley. The original section of this scheme was completed in 1889. It provided for a storage reservoir of 312,330,000 gallons, a tunnel 1.38 miles long, and a service reservoir with a capacity of 5,700,000 gallons. In 1897 the dam was raised to impound an additional 72,470,000 gallons. The capacity of Tytam reservoir thus became 384,800,000 gallons, and by using boards this was further increased to a total of 407 million gallons. Meanwhile, in 1891, the Peak, which had previously been dependent on well water, was supplied from the city waterworks by pumping; and, in 1892, the city waterworks distribution scheme was completed.

In 1899 was completed the small Wong-nai-chung reservoir with a capacity of 30,340,000 gallons by the use of boards; and in that

year the total capacity of all storage reservoirs on the Island, with boards in use, was 511,394,000 gallons. It is not now considered safe to increase the depth of water in the Pok-fu-lam and Wong-nai-chung reservoirs by the use of boards. Both these old reservoirs, like the leakage increases, when boards are fixed. Moreover, as Tytam reservoir now overflows into Tytam-tuk reservoir, the use of boards in connexion with it has been discontinued. The total capacity of these reservoirs has thus been reduced from 511,394,000 gallons in 1899 to 481,140,000 gallons at the present day. The Colony's population in 1899 was 269,312 souls, of whom 15,822 were non-Chinese.

The New Territories.

On the 16th April, 1899, the New Territories were taken over and the British flag was hoisted at Tai-po. Prior to that day the land population of British Kowloon, which, according to the 1891 census, was 19,907 souls, had drawn its water supply entirely from wells, and the only waterworks undertaken by the Hongkong Government on Kowloon peninsula had been the construction, in 1895, of three wells, north of Yau-mai, to supply 250,000 gallons a day. But from 1899 onwards increasing attention was given to schemes for storing water on the mainland. The construction of the Kowloon reservoir and of the Kowloon waterworks gravitation scheme began in 1902 and was completed in 1910. Its storage capacity at overflow-level is 352½ million gallons, but with the sluices down an additional 32½ million gallons can be stored, making a total of 385 million gallons. Next followed, in 1925, the completion of the Shik-lai-pui reservoir, with a capacity of 116 million gallons; and meanwhile, in 1923, work began on the Sheng-mun valley scheme, which is still under construction, and about which I shall have more to say later on. Two small schemes on the mainland should, however, be mentioned at this point. In 1920 the Royal Hongkong Golf Club requested Government to supply water to the links and club-houses at Fan-ling; and, as private residential development also had begun in the vicinity, a gravitation system was constructed to supply the district, water being obtained from a perennial stream to the west of the golf course. The distribution system, now extends from Fan-ling village to Kam-tsin village and the average daily consumption this year has been about 17,000 gallons. It was further decided, in 1922, to place the Tai-po water supply on a more satisfactory basis. Prior to that year houses in the neighbourhood of Tai-po were supplied from sources of doubtful purity and Tai-po Market itself was dependent on wells. An intake has now been formed in a large stream near Tai-po; all cultivated ground above the intake has been resumed and a catchment area has been made into a forestry reserve. A 4" main has been laid and supplies Tai-po Market and other villages as well as the residential buildings in the vicinity. The daily consumption at present amounts to 40,000 gallons.

Tytam Bywash.

Meanwhile further storage reservoirs were also being built on Hongkong Island in the Tytam valley. The Tytam Bywash reservoir, with a capacity of 22,370,000 gallons, was completed in 1904; and the so-called Intermediate Reservoir in Tytam valley, with a capacity of 195,914,000 gallons, was completed in 1907. Work on the Tytam-tuk scheme

THE COLONY'S WATER-
WORKS.

(Continued on Page 9.)

side of the island containing the village of Little Hongkong and bounded on the north by Bonnetts Hill and Mount Cameron and on the south by Brickhill. Two dams would here be necessary, one across Stanton Creek near Aberdeen and the other at the brickworks close to Deep Water Bay. This reservoir would have a capacity of 2,500 million gallons; but its catchment would be small for its size, although the overflows from the Aberdeen and Wong-nang-nang reservoirs could be diverted into it. All water from it would have to be pumped; and, in view of the great length of the dams, the considerable resumption necessary and the heavy continuing works, the reservoir would be costly. Moreover, in the public interest it is not advisable to submerge this valuable area of flat land, the last such area remaining in Hongkong island. Finally it would be possible to build two additional reservoirs with an aggregate capacity of 114 million gallons in the Taihook catchment on the slopes of Mount Butler. But the water rights in this locality are held by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, whose existing reservoirs Government would have to acquire as a preliminary to further development; and, even if resumption were effected, it seems likely that most of the water procurable would be needed for the Taihook Sugar Refinery and Dockyard and that comparatively little could be made available for public use. The examination of these six schemes has, therefore, led my Government to conclude that all six should be postponed until the scheme for providing Hongkong island with water from the mainland has been put to the test.

The Sheng Mun Scheme.

Construction work upon this scheme, known as the Sheng-mun Scheme, began (as I have already said) in 1923. An access road 16 feet in width and 1.32 miles in length from Tsun-wan to Pineapple Pass was completed in 1925. In the same year were also completed the intake dam across the Sheng-mun River above Pineapple Pass, the temporary conduit 6,900 feet in length from this intake to the point where the dam in the Sheng-mun gorge will be built, the North Conduit 2,900 feet in length from this point to the opening of the North Tunnel, and the South Conduit 2,000 feet in length between the North and South Tunnels. In 1926 the North Tunnel, 2,160 feet in length through Smugglers Ridge and the South Tunnel 4,680 feet in length through Golden Hill were completed, and so also was the reservoir with a capacity of 33 million gallons in the lower Shek-lai-pui valley, built to receive raw water delivered through these tunnels. In the following year 150 feet of the North Tunnel were straightened and 3,200 feet of 24" steel main were laid. This trunk main will bring the Sheng-mun water to Kowloon Point and will have a total length of 24,030 feet with a feed to the Kowloon distribution system at Pipara Hill, where a covered reinforced concrete service reservoir with a capacity of 1½ million gallons was completed in 1925. Immediately below the reception reservoir in the lower Shek-lai-pui valley is the site of a rapid gravity filtration plant to deal ultimately with 20 million gallons a day. The first section of this plant, capable of filtering five million gallons a day, has already been completed and is now in operation. Adjoining these filters, there is under construction a covered reinforced concrete service reservoir with a capacity of eleven million gallons. The expenditure incurred on the development of this Sheng-mun scheme up to the 30th June last was \$2,326,490, the whole of which has been charged to the Colony's loan account.

The Pipe Lines.

In order that water from the Sheng-mun scheme may be available on Hongkong island, works estimated to cost \$361,602 must still be completed, including the land pipe-line to Kowloon Point, and the pipe-line across the bed of Hongkong harbour. Of the pipe-line on the mainland 20,280 feet have already been completed, leaving 3,300 feet to be laid at Sham-shui-po and 450 feet across the railway terminus. Eventually there will also be 3,000 feet on Hongkong island; but it is not proposed to undertake this section of the land pipe-line until late in next year. Instead a temporary connexion with the city mains near Statue Pier will be made in the first instance, in order to expedite the delivery of water from the mainland to the island. The drawings and details of the harbour pipe-line have been worked out, submitted to the Consulting Engineers and approved by them. The pipes, which are 12" diameter steel mains, are due for delivery in the Colony at the end of this month, and meanwhile dredging operations along the line across the bed of the harbour have been commenced. We now hope that Sheng-mun water may be brought

to Hongkong early in next year, by means of this pipe-line, which is estimated to be capable of delivering 3½ million gallons a day across the harbour.

A Warning.

Here, however, it is necessary to sound a note of caution. The existing waterworks on the island with a total storage of 2,118,414,000 gallons and a total catchment area of 3,278 acres are calculated to have a capacity of 7.25 million gallons a day; but a modest estimate of the full water supply requirements of the island is ten million gallons a day. Thus the estimated supply falls short of the estimated requirements by 2.75 million gallons a day. At first sight it might therefore seem that an additional delivery of more than three million gallons a day through the harbour pipe-line would suffice for our present needs. But two considerations combine to make the outlook less favourable. In the first place, Old Kowloon and New Kowloon are growing at an abnormal rate. Now, including that part of the Sheng-mun scheme already completed, the existing waterworks on the mainland have a total storage of 601,750,000 gallons and a total catchment area of 4,270 acres. Their estimated capacity is five million gallons a day, while a modest estimate of the full water supply requirements of Old and New Kowloon is 4.18 million gallons a day. There is, therefore, at present only a surplus of 820,000 gallons a day available on the mainland; and in a few years' time, if the population on the northern shores of the harbour continues to increase, this surplus will have vanished. Then again there is a second consideration. The utmost which the harbour pipe-line now about to be constructed can deliver is 3½ million gallons a day. But bitter experience this year has shown us that in time of drought only one million gallons a day flow down the conduit from Sheng-mun valley; and in time of drought it is, therefore, unlikely that much water from Sheng-mun could be made available on Hongkong island, unless and until more storage reservoirs have been constructed on the mainland.

Further Works.

One such reservoir for increasing water storage on the mainland is already under construction, namely the Kowloon Byewash Reservoir. Its site is in the valley immediately below the existing Kowloon reservoir. It has an estimated capacity of 175 million gallons, and it will impound the overflows both from Kowloon reservoir and from the raw water reception reservoir in the lower Shek-lai-pui valley. It requires no contingent works such as filters or pumping plant; and, although not a part of the Sheng-mun scheme, it can be developed economically in connexion with that scheme. Its cost is estimated at \$600,000. Its construction was approved by resolution of this Council on the 24th January last. I have now described all the works already sanctioned and actually in progress. But there are further waterworks, which we are anxious to take in hand as soon as the schemes for them have been worked out in detail and estimates of their cost prepared. We hope, with as little delay as possible to begin the construction of a dam in the Sheng-mun gorge. Its site has already been located, and it is roughly calculated that the reservoirs so formed will impound between 1,000 and 1,500 million gallons according to the height of the dam. I shall be prepared to put this scheme before you and invite you to approve it as soon as reliable estimates of its cost are available. Moreover, it is possible that further examination of the Sheng-mun valley may indicate the advisability of constructing a second storage reservoir higher up the stream than the site in the gorge; but the best location of the dam for this second reservoir has not yet been determined. It is also very likely that this Council will be invited before long to approve the construction of catchwaters running along the whole southern face of Tai-mo-shan and discharging through Pineapple Pass into the Sheng-mun gorge reservoir, for it is estimated that an additional catchment area of 2,575 acres would thus be obtained. But the schemes known as the second, third and fourth sections of the Sheng-mun valley waterworks are still in a very rough and inchoate form, though it is safe to predict that in the near future the Hongkong Government will have to spend about ten million dollars upon waterworks construction additional to that already sanctioned and now in progress. When this has been done, and if the pipeline across the bed of the harbour proves to be a success, the requirements both of Hongkong island and of Old and New Kowloon should for a time be adequately supplied.

Use of Salt Water.

The possibility of using salt water for fire fighting, for road watering and for flushing sewers has been carefully investigated.

It is computed that the quantity of water used for fire fighting has never in this Colony exceeded one million gallons a year; and the amount used for road watering and cleansing side-channels is estimated at 6½ million gallons a year. This demand can be adequately met in years of normal rainfall by the use of water from the nullahs and in times of drought salt water can be used, when necessary, in streets adjacent to the sea. For flushing closets and sewers the majority of buildings now obtain their supplies from wells and nullahs; and at the present time only 88 million gallons a year are drawn from the storage reservoirs for this purpose. The total annual demand for these three services is, therefore, less than 100 million gallons and does not warrant the installation of an elaborate and expensive system of piped sea water laid on throughout the city. But the whole question of the development of our nullah supplies to their utmost capacity is now receiving the attention of the Public Works Department.

Government's Aim.

The aim of this Government is to give every house connected with the waterworks, both on Hongkong island and on the mainland, a full supply of filtered water throughout the year. This should become possible in 1932, when the first section of the Sheng-mun scheme, the Kowloon Byewash reservoir and the new Aberdeen reservoir will, we hope, all have been completed; for the capacity of the existing waterworks on the island, namely 7.25 million gallons a day, will be increased by 3½ million gallons a day from Sheng-mun and 2.12 million gallons a day from Aberdeen. The maximum rate of supply to the island would, therefore, amount to 12.37 million gallons a day for a demand which, according to the estimate of Mr. R. M. Henderson, our Waterworks Engineer, may in that year be as much as 11.6 million gallons a day (S.P. No. 4/1928, page 5). When we are thus a little ahead of the daily demand, and not lagging behind the requirements of our population in the matter of water supply, we ought to be able to abolish the rider-mains and give a metered service throughout Victoria City, the cost of water being paid for in proportion to the amount consumed and at a price commensurate with the Colony's outlay on waterworks.

Finance.

So I come to the question of waterworks finance. The capital outlay of this Government on waterworks from the date when the first storage scheme at Pok-fu-lam was begun down to the present time is as follows:

(a) Waterworks on Hongkong island:—

1. Pok-fu-lam reservoir and contingent works	\$455,300
2. Tylam scheme	1,024,021
3. Wong-nai-chung reservoir, Bowen Road filters and contingent works	330,127
4. West Point filter-beds	37,431
5. Tylam intermediate scheme	1,040,058
6. Tylam-tuk scheme	3,010,049
7. Elliot filter-beds and service reservoir	395,565
8. Pak-fu-lam pumping-station	215,851
9. Eastern filter-beds scheme	537,862
10. Workshop and plant	47,069
11. Bowen Road filter-beds conversion	144,890
12. Shau-ki-wan supply	37,399
13. Repulse Bay supply	32,690
14. Distribution works	758,821
15. Miscellaneous water works minor extensions to mains	324,923
	\$8,999,016

(b) Waterworks on the mainland:—

1. Original pumping scheme	\$125,512
2. Kowloon reservoir and gravitation scheme	1,059,893
3. Shek-lai-pui reservoir	207,638
4. Fan-ling water-supply	44,752
5. Tai-po water-supply	28,137
6. Distribution works	476,075
7. Lai-chi-kok water-boat dock	520,440
8. Miscellaneous water-works	102,527
9. Sheng-mun waterworks to 30/6/29	2,326,490
	\$5,551,550

(c) Waterworks authorized and under construction:—

1. Harbour pipe-line scheme	\$361,602
2. Kowloon byewash reservoir	600,000
3. Aberdeen scheme	2,702,000
	\$3,663,602

A Debt Balance.

The grand total is, therefore, \$18,214,168. Upon this sum a charge of 2% per annum for depreciation and maintenance, plus 6% per annum as interest on capital outlay, would amount to \$1,457,133 per annum. There must be added to this figure the annually recurrent waterworks expenditure of this Government which, neglecting special storm damage and exclusive of upkeep of office and expenditure

RADIO BROADCAST.

THE LOCAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Broadcast by Z.B.N. on 350 metres. 5.30-6.30 p.m. Programme of Chinese Music, (Columbia Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Wo Shing Co., Ltd.). 7.48 p.m. Evening weather report. 8 p.m. Evening Programme, (Victrol and H. M. V. Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.). "The Yeomen of the Guard," Selection, The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. "Symphony No. 5—Allegro Vivace," (Wagner). Organ Solo, G. D. Cunningham. "Bertram at the Rotary Dinner," Humorous Talking by Will Kings. "The Pilgrim's Song of Hope," (March on a Theme of Handel), Organ Solo, Arthur Meale. "Lido Lady," (Rodgers), Selection, Savoy Orpheans. "Tannhauser," (Wagner), Overture, Albert Coates and the Symphony Orchestra. "Dolan's Poker Party," "O' Hooligan's Ball," Comedian, Frank Crumit. "H.M.S. Pinafore," (Sullivan), Selection, The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. "The Twilight of the Gods," (Wagner), Albert Coates and the Symphony Orchestra. "Boss of the Hoose," "Sootie McLean," Comedian, Sir Harry Lauder. "The Dear Homeland," (Slaughter), "Song of the Volga Boatmen," Bass-Baritone, Peter Dawson. "The Valkyrie-Fire Music," (Wagner), Albert Coates and the Symphony Orchestra. "O' Man River," "Oh Luchiny," Male Voices with piano, The Revelers. "A Dream," Organ Solo, Jesse Crawford. "Country Dance No. 1," "Pastoral Dance No. 2," "The Merry-makers' Dance No. 3," St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. "Le Secret," Intermezzo, Victor Salon Orchestra. "The Song of the Prune," "Down in De Can-Brake," Comedian, Frank Crumit. "Lady Luck," Vocal Gens. "The Ragband King," Vocal Gens. H. M. V. Light Opera Company. 10.30 p.m. Close down.

met from general votes, was in 1928 as follows:

Maintenance votes, Hongkong island	\$206,434.47
Maintenance votes, mainland	82,957.82
Salaries of staff	131,454.08
	\$419,846.37

On the basis of this calculation a total sum of \$1,957,679 per annum would have to be collected as revenue by this Government, in order to pay for the cost of its waterworks. In point of fact, however, the income of this Government from waterworks during 1928 was as follows:

2% rating tax	\$567,073.03
Excess water charges and meter rents	768,898.00
	\$1,335,971.03

Therefore, upon this estimate, our revenue from waterworks is \$531,408 less than it should be. Moreover, as I have already said, it is safe to predict that the Hongkong Government will have to spend a further sum of about ten million dollars upon waterworks construction additional to that already sanctioned and now in progress. It is also quite certain that annually recurrent maintenance expenditure both on the island and the mainland will increase and that in future years the salaries of the waterworks staff will cost us more. Assuming then that our total capital outlay on waterworks will before very long amount to 28 million dollars and that our annually recurrent waterworks expenditure, when that time comes, may be (say) \$760,000, then on the basis above indicated we should have to collect an annual revenue of just three million dollars, in order to make our waterworks, not remunerative, but self-supporting.

Necessity for Economy.

There is another consideration which must be carefully weighed. I have said that it is the aim of the Hongkong Government to give every house connected with the waterworks, both on the island and on the mainland, a full supply of filtered water throughout the year. But, if this is to be done, it is clearly necessary to take steps to impress upon all householders and residents in the Colony the civic duty of conserving, and not wasting, water. I can think of no better way of doing this than to make all who consume water pay by meter for what they consume. If that is to be our policy, then the so-called "free allowance" would have to be abolished. We should also have to abolish the 2% water rate; and, of course, the rider-mains. Instead, we should require all houses connected with the water-mains to install meters, and the consumers of water to pay for their metered supplies in accordance with the sliding scale, which would be comparatively low for the first few gallons a day, but steadily increase for each gallon thereafter, in order to check excess consumption. It would also be desirable that water accounts should be rendered monthly, and not quarterly as at present. Such a change would, of course, involve a certain amount of extra work both at the Treasury and in the Waterworks Office. But the advantages quite outweigh this objection. With monthly accounts, high consumption is at once forcibly brought to the notice of consumers; the chances of bad debts or fraud are much diminished; and a large sum of money is brought into the Treasury several months earlier than under the quarterly account system. It is evident, gentlemen, that we ought soon to reconsider both the methods by which we raise our waterworks revenue and also the rates which we charge. But I am reluctant to move in this matter until the waterworks now under construction have advanced to the stage at which we can give Hongkong island and the mainland a full supply throughout the year, instead of the intermittent supply which has been only too common during recent years. No motion on this subject will, therefore, be brought before you in connexion with next year's budget. But it is more than likely that when the budget for 1931 is under consideration, you will be invited to give the question of waterworks finance your special attention.

THE DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

M. BRIAND HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Washington, Sept. 5. It is learned on the conclusion of Mr. Hoover's conference with naval experts and others at the White House, that Mr. Hoover is still hopeful of an understanding being reached under which it will be unnecessary for the United States to construct all fifteen cruisers called for in the present naval programme. This shows that Mr. Hale was speaking solely for himself.—*Reuter's American Service.*

[A Washington message of September 3 stated.—After a conference with President Hoover at White House to-day, Mr. Frederick Hale, the chairman of the Senate Naval Committee predicted that all the fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers authorised by Congress would be constructed.

He said that the President believed that course to be necessary regardless of what Anglo-American agreement was reached.]

Mr. MacDonald's Secretary.

New York, Sept. 5. Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. MacDonald's principal private secretary, has arrived, and sees Mr. Stimson to-day.—*Reuter's American Service.*

M. Briand Optimistic.

Geneva, Sept. 5. In a speech in the Assembly, M. Briand said he was sure the disarmament negotiations would succeed as soon as an Anglo-American naval agreement was concluded, therefore he was sure the work of the preparatory committee on disarmament would lead to an agreement, and that an agreement would be reached between the naval Powers.

"War has been taken by the throat and pilloried," said M. Briand in the course of his speech, which the Assembly, standing up, ovated. He began by saying that the League's moral force was incomparable, but in applying that force it could not evade difficulties without damaging its prestige.

The Kellogg Pact was part of the League, but a gap remained to be filled. He then expressed confidence in an agreement, and concluded by tributing the League conference as a new contribution to peace, establishing an atmosphere of confidence which facilitated a settlement of other problems.

Hearers Electrified.

After half an hour of platitudes on the League's work M. Briand electrified his hearers by warmly welcoming the Anglo-American naval conversations. He said if such an agreement was possible, which they hoped, the preparatory commission would be able to convene a disarmament conference at an early date.

He emphasised that a solution of the disarmament question must be political, and not merely practical. Referring to the optional clause, he said Mr. MacDonald's announcement was a very great event. France had already signed the clause, with reservations having reference to something which might be regarded as having expired, and therefore France will not let this assembly conclude without renewing her signature.

He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the League to see that the younger generation was not subjected to the poisonous influences of war, and especially urged the women of the world to take up the matter.—*Reuter.*

dance with a sliding scale, which would be comparatively low for the first few gallons a day, but steadily increase for each gallon thereafter, in order to check excess consumption. It would also be desirable that water accounts should be rendered monthly, and not quarterly as at present. Such a change would, of course, involve a certain amount of extra work both at the Treasury and in the Waterworks Office. But the advantages quite outweigh this objection. With monthly accounts, high consumption is at once forcibly brought to the notice of consumers; the chances of bad debts or fraud are much diminished; and a large sum of money is brought into the Treasury several months earlier than under the quarterly account system. It is evident, gentlemen, that we ought soon to reconsider both the methods by which we raise our waterworks revenue and also the rates which we charge. But I am reluctant to move in this matter until the waterworks now under construction have advanced to the stage at which we can give Hongkong island and the mainland a full supply throughout the year, instead of the intermittent supply which has been only too common during recent years. No motion on this subject will, therefore, be brought before you in connexion with next year's budget. But it is more than likely that when the budget for 1931 is under consideration, you will be invited to give the question of waterworks finance your special attention.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 2.)

ture of \$466,000 this year and \$249,500 next year from the surplus balances of the Colony to be reimbursed from a loan to be raised at a future date.

I might add that from information received to-day the Government has reason to hope that the Air Ministry will co-operate in the building of a hangar, and although it will not actually save this Government any money it will enable a more satisfactory building to be erected at an early date.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.—I propose that this motion also stand over.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton seconded.

The motion was deferred until the next meeting of the Council.

Aberdeen Water Scheme.

The Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Members will no doubt remember that on 2nd May last they approved the undertaking of the Aberdeen Water Scheme at an estimated cost of \$2,702,000 and the expenditure of a sum of \$550,000 during the current year. The work is in progress, and I have now to ask the Council to approve the appropriation of a further sum of \$1,000,000 to continue the work next year. The scheme is well known to all Hon. Members and needs, I think, no further explanation from me.

I therefore move: That with reference to the resolution passed on the 2nd May, 1929, this Council approve the expenditure of a sum of \$1,000,000 during the financial year 1930 on the Aberdeen Water Scheme, the cost to be met from a future loan, and meanwhile to be charged as an advance from the surplus balances of the Colony.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.—I propose that this motion also stand over.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton seconded.

The motion was deferred until the next meeting of the Council.

Person Amendment Ordinance.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Offences against the Person Ordinance, 1865."

He said: The main provisions of the Bill and the chief reason for its introduction, is contained in clause 3. It proposes to insert a new Section, 45 (n), in the principal Ordinance. That new section is an attempt to deal with the evil popularly known as the sale of children. The section avoids the use of that term because I think that suggests two things.—First of all, a transaction which can and does confer rights, and secondly, a transaction which is recognised as a proper one by the Government. The transaction which purports to convey control and possession of a child for money in such cases according to Chinese custom. One knows that money does pass on these occasions—whether as a consideration for the transfer of the control of the individual or not is another matter, but money does pass, and one does not wish to interfere in any way with regular and unobjectionable custom observed by a large part of the population of the Colony. Therefore, these two cases are expressly excepted. With these two exceptions this section is enacted, to take any part, or attempt to take any part, in any transaction one of the objects of which is to transfer possession, custody or control of any minor under 18 years of age for any valuable consideration.

The section also provides in order to facilitate proof of offences, that the Magistrate before whom the case comes is to be entitled to form his own opinion of the age of the minor, whether definite evidence of age be given or not. It also provides that there is no defence in a charge under the section that the minor consented to the transaction or that the minor received a consideration or any part thereof, because an individual of that age is not actually of a sufficient age to form a just judgment of a transaction of that kind. It also provides that there shall be no defence to a charge under the section that the accused believes or has reasonable ground to believe that the minor is not under the age of 18.

There is one more provision in the section which is inserted by way of abundant precaution and to emphasise the view of English law that money payments never can confer rights of control over human beings. Subsection 6 provides that nothing in this section shall be construed as recognising in any way whatsoever

the possibility that rights of possession, custody or control over any person can be transferred or conferred for valuable consideration for any purpose.

Kidnapping of Children.

It often happens that when one has to amend an Ordinance there are other minor points in the Ordinance which call for alteration and on takes the opportunity of dealing with them. This Bill seizes such an opportunity in the case of section 45 of the principal Ordinance. That section deals with the kidnapping of children under 14. Such children may live with their parents or natural guardians, they may live with adopted guardians, they may be living with employers as *mui tai* or some other kind of servant. In all these cases a child is liable to be kidnapped by some individual who takes the child away for his own purposes of gain, possibly takes it out of the Colony where it can no longer be looked after in any way by the authorities and sells the child, perhaps into another family, perhaps into service or even into a worse fate. Naturally, of course, we wish to prevent that and to punish the kidnapper if he is discovered. In certain cases where the kidnapped child has been a *mui tai* it may be a defence that the kidnapper cannot be said in the words of the section to be depriving any person of the lawful care of the child because the employer of the *mui tai* has no right to possession of the child. It is perfectly true that the employer of a *mui tai* has no right to retain possession of the child as against the child's parents or as against the child himself. Similarly the adopted parent has no legal right to detain a child under English law as against the natural parents. But that does not make the actual *de facto* care of the child unlawful. They may have no right to insist on possession; but they may still exercise a lawful care over the child, such as providing food, clothing, shelter and in some cases receiving service in return. The defence, however, has been raised that the possession by an employer or an adopted parent is not a lawful care and therefore the accused, who may have no merits whatever, should be acquitted. That defence has never actually been upheld by the Courts so far as I know. On the other hand it has never actually been negatived. Cases in which it has been raised have gone off on some other ground and the impression appears to exist among certain persons that it is a good defence. There is a danger, therefore, that officers of the Government may refrain from prosecuting in the belief that the defence is a good one. It is also perhaps just as well to place the legal position beyond all doubt. It is accordingly proposed to amend section 45 of the principal Ordinance so as to provide that the adopted parent or employer shall be deemed for the purposes of this section—that is, for the purposes of prosecuting and punishing the kidnapper—to have the lawful care or charge of the kidnapped child provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with any rights possessed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and nothing shall be construed as conferring upon any adopted parent or employer any rights of possession of the child as against the child itself or as against the child's parents or guardians.

The Bill also makes some minor alterations in that same section which are explained in the Objects and Reasons. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

Accessories and Abettors.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to accessories to and abettors of indictable offences."

He said: The present Accessories and Abettors' Ordinance, 1865, deals with accessories to and abettors of felonies and misdemeanors made such by Ordinance. It contains no reference to offences made felonies and misdemeanors by Act of Parliament. Of course certain English acts apply in this Colony, e.g. the acts enforced on the date when this Colony obtained a local legislature on the 6th of April, 1843. They still apply unless they have been altered by local legislation since. Also certain English acts passed since that date apply expressly to the Colony, and it is important that we should have the same power of dealing with accessories and abettors when offences are created by Act of Ordinance as when they are created by Act of Parliament. One very important case is that of the felony of piracy with acts dangerous to life. That is a felony by an act of 1837 and unfortunately it is an offence which is an important one for this particular part of the world. The present Bill proposes to re-enact the ordinance of 1865 inserting references to Acts of Parliament as well as to our own ordinances. It also omits from the Statute Book the section of the old Ordinance which dealt with the subject on attainer, because attainer has now been abolished. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

Adjournment.

The Council adjourned until Thursday, September 19.

NEW SERIAL.

HIGH FLIGHT.

By Ruth Dewey Groves.

CHAPTER XXXIII

Jerry felt it was about time to let Alester know that she wasn't his idea of what a chorus girl should be like.

"It's sure to be a rough party," she protested when he repeated his invitation to his celebration of the opening of the show.

"It will be an experience for you," Alester told her earnestly. "You don't know anything about the show business yet, Jerry."

"But you asked me not to mix with the other girls," Jerry reminded him.

"This is different," Alester exclaimed quickly. "I'll look after you, and we can't have a party without them."

"Yes, we could," Jerry differed. "We could have Evelyn and maybe Miss Spear."

"And play Liddlewinks," Alester broke in with a laugh. "Be sensible, Jerry."

"Don't worry, I'm sensible," she flared at him. "People are talking about us and I'm not going to any wild affair to give them food for more gossip. And what's more, here's your ring—I've decided not to keep it."

With a quick gesture Jerry tore off her glove and pulled the emerald ring from her fingers. Alester made no move to take it.

"What's got into you?" he asked blankly.

"You might as well know," Jerry conceded as she thrust the ring into his hand. "You will probably hear it anyway. Dan had a fight last night with Jack Thane because Jack said I wasn't good enough to go to a decent girl's house."

"Why, I'll wring his neck!" Alester declared explosively. "And what's more I'll say that he gets the ring."

"No, you won't," Jerry warned. "Jack is right. I mean he thought he was—it doesn't look so very innocent for a poor girl to have a friend like you."

"Hooney!" Alester exclaimed impatiently.

"Well, I don't want to be talked about," Jerry returned firmly. "That's why I'm not going to your party."

"You're a funny kid," Alester said grumpily. "I used to think that you had ideas about—now don't get peevish about marrying me."

He glanced toward Jerry and was surprised when she nodded in assent.

"Well, for a girl who's out with a ball and chain to 'tag a guy' you're mighty independent," he went on. "Change your mind?"

He added as he eased on the pins for a longer look at her.

Jerry smiled, a completely mirthless little smile that died upon her lips.

"You're safe," she said, "as far as I'm concerned."

"Just what do you mean by that?" Alester demanded.

Jerry would not explain. In fact she hardly heard him. She was deep in thought—considering the danger to which he might be exposing himself—the danger of being ambushed by the mythical little person whose trouble-laden darts always reached the spot.

She was telling herself that if a man fell hopelessly in love with a girl it didn't matter if she warmed or chilled to his advances, the result would be the same—he'd pursue her even if he had to swim an ocean.

Perhaps a girl could get her man, even if he wasn't in love with her—if she tried. In the beginning she had tried—had wanted to make him propose to her, but now she was satisfied to let the power of love motivate him.

She no longer had any desire to capture her millionaire in the purely impersonal manner which she had discussed with Myrtle at the beginning of her summer vacation.

She had changed since that time. Even the thought of marrying Alester was beginning to take on a tinge of dread and Jerry was afraid of this new sensation—afraid that she would not be like other girls. She who had learned in time to find her way out of the age-old path that led to disillusionment.

Her high talk—"high flight," her brother had called it. . . . what would it amount to—if she failed to live up to it when opportunity knocked at her door?

She passed a hand wearily across her eyes. What had she done to encourage this uncertain state of mind? Wasn't the road clear before her? She might be placing too much reliance upon the God of Love. It might be fatal not to do as Alester wished.

But there was someone whose eyes would grow troubled and anxious if he knew she'd go to a "live" affair—someone whom she was reluctant to displease even though he were ignorant of it.

"She might not be Dan Harvey's ideal, she told herself unhappily, but at least she could strive to be as near this goal as she possibly could without giving up her cherished ambition."

Alester grumbled when she persisted in declining his invitation. Jerry recklessly disregarded his remarks without counting the cost. He left her at the Everett double room, which she and Jerry would share—and drove off without saying when he would see her again.

Jerry tried to appear indifferent about it. But when Evelyn spoke of dinner she found an excuse to linger a few minutes. Alester might call her.

"Let's walk a bit," Evelyn suggested when they reached the Boardwalk. Jerry was pleased with the prospect. Her summer coat was warm enough, and the brisk breeze that blew in off the Atlantic set aflame her stirred-up feelings.

Evelyn noted the belligerent thrust of her chin into the wind and was reminded that most people walk with head down against a stiff breeze.

Jerry seemed to be in a fighting mood. Evelyn suspected that she had quarrelled with Alester. She hastened her steps a trifle. She had a mood of her own to dispel, but for her the future was as blank as the endless expanse of ocean that lay before them.

The brisk walk and the thrill of experiencing things new to her helped to calm Jerry. She took a belated interest in her surroundings and wondered at the unexpected absence of gay throngs on the Boardwalk.

"Wait until later in the evening," Evelyn told her when Jerry spoke of it. "Everyone's at dinner now. I know a good place farther on. Hungry?"

"No, but I'd better go if I have to report to the theatre at nine."

Down a few blocks they turned off the Boardwalk and into an unpretentious entrance. Once inside, however, Jerry was amazed to find it a Moorish palace.

"I'll have a sandwich," she said, and then, with a funny little laugh, "a roast beef sandwich with gravy."

Evelyn rewarded her curiously. "Oh do take something more appetizing than that," she advised.

"No," Jerry replied firmly. "That's what I want. I don't like it much but it will be good for me."

Evelyn was at a loss to know what she meant. Jerry did not explain. Squabs for lunch—with Alester. A sandwich for dinner—without Alester. It was symbolic, a lesson—a lesson that would be good for her.

They lingered over coffee without dessert. Mr. Hule had forbidden them to eat sweets at night. When they left the place they became aware that there was just time, by walking fast, to reach the theatre by nine o'clock. They preferred the walk to riding in a rolling chair.

They were not expected to rehearse to-night. It made no difference if they tired a little. But Jerry found a surprise in store for her. Mr. Hule wanted her, with the five girls who made up a special number to rehearse it a few minutes because one of them had neglected to show up on two occasions.

"I'm too tired, Mr. Hule," she said. "I've just walked a mile and a half."

Mr. Hule was on the verge of exploding when his better judgment came to his rescue. Jerry had been a pleasant surprise to him. He'd had no trouble with her, and he'd given her plenty to kick about if she'd been inclined to carry her troubles to Mr. Weinert.

"All right," he acquiesced. "But do your limbering up in the theatre hereafter."

Evelyn and Jerry returned to their hotel in a rolling chair. "Do you know I think Mr. Hule loves you," Evelyn said in a voice that carried a note of surprise in it.

"It got his goat not to get mine," Jerry answered.

"I wouldn't be surprised if he gave you a solo bit," Evelyn predicted.

"No such luck. I'm not good enough for that."

"Sure you are, don't let your opportunity slip, Jerry. No matter what you're after in life, it will be easier to reach from one step up."

Jerry sighed. Maybe Evelyn was right. "No thought," she was sure that Alester had changed toward her since she'd discarded her shopgirl role. "If going on the stage is up," she mused, "but I

AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The following quotations as at the close of the market on Thursday have been received from their correspondents Messrs. Hayden, Stone and Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address: "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for the cable mutilations. The quotations are subject to confirmation.

Previous	Latest	Price.	Price.
Anaconda Copper	132	129	
Bethlehem Steel	130	134	
Baltimore and Ohio	130	137	
Chrysler Corp. (Common)	73	72	
Fire City Co.	88	88	
General Motors	76	73	
General Rly. Signal	124	121	
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber	111	110	
Granby Consolidated	85	84	
Copper (Common)	70	69	
International Cement	96	94	
Missouri Pacific (Common)	96	94	
Liggett & Meyers (Common)	49	49	
Nevada Consolidated	109	103	
Radio Corporation of America (Common)	109	103	
Standard Oil Co. of New York	42	41	
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	59	68	
Southern Pacific	155	153	
Texas Corporation	67	67	
United States Steel	255	246	
Vacuum Oil	122	121	

TENNIS LEAGUE.

CHINESE R.C. SECURE "B" DIVISION SHIELD.

With a victory by seven sets to two against the M. B. K. on Wednesday the Chinese R.C. secured the "B" Division of the Hongkong Tennis League, thus bringing to a conclusion the last of the annual tournaments.

The Chinese had previously beaten the Nippon Club by a similar margin and their victory on Wednesday gave them their tenth win without defeat. The Hongkong C.C. are their nearest opponents with one defeat and a match in hand.

The positions of the teams in the "B" Division are as follows:

Chinese R.C.	P. W. L.	P. A. P.
Hongkong C.C.	10	83 5 10
M. B. K.	9	81 48 33
R. F. & R. S.	9	6 31 40
Y. M. C. A.	8	4 34 38
Nippon	8	5 34 36
South China	8	4 5 32 49
University	9	3 32 40
Recreio	7	2 5 24 39
Indian R.C.	10	2 8 35 52
Kowloon C.C.	10	1 9 24 66

ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Track and field and volley ball competition:	Time	Event
2.00 p.m.	Flat Race 100 m. (Heat).	2.15
2.15	Shot Put (Heat).	2.30
2.30	Flat Race 200 m. (Heat).	2.45
2.45	Long Jump (Final).	3.00
3.00	Flat Race 1,500 metres (Final).	3.15
3.15	High Jump (Heat).	3.30
3.30	High Hurdle (Heat).	3.45
3.45	Volley Ball (C.A.A. vs. L.U.A.).	4.00
4.45	Team Race.	5.00
5.00	Swimming and water polo competition.	5.15
5.15	50 metres Free Style (Heat).	5.30
5.30	200 metres Breast Stroke (Heat).	5.45
5.45	400 metres Free Style (Heat).	6.00
6.00	Ladies Free Style (Heat).	6.15
6.15	200 m. Free Style (Heat).	6.30
6.30	100 m. Free Style (Heat).	6.45
6.45	100 m. Free Style (Open).	7.00
7.00	Water Polo (C.A.A. vs. F.R.A.).	7.15

suppose it's 'up' to Alester." She wasn't so sure about Dan.

Well, what did it matter? She wouldn't see Dan again. If Alester asked her to marry him.

Jerry counted sheep that night until long after Evelyn had fallen asleep. The next morning she was listless and pale. Evelyn insisted upon a short, brisk walk before breakfast.

At 10 they were on the stage and Jerry was anxious to work, but there'd been a change of plans. The leads had been called early and the chorus stood around in costume, waiting.

"Don't sit down," the wardrobe mistress cautioned the girls when she came along and found some of them perched upon a "prop" table. "Those costumes weren't made to sit in."

A girl standing in the wings sneezed suddenly.

Mr. Hule heard her.

"You," he called, "come here." With defiance in her carriage and expression the girl walked over to him.

"Were you at young Carstairs' midnight 'rimming party'?" he demanded harshly.

(To Be Continued.)

COLONY'S BUDGET.

(Continued from Page 7.)

tional cost of the recommendations will be in the neighbourhood of \$1,300,000 per annum, with exchange for salary purposes reckoned at 1/10d., which is the rate adopted for the calculation of other sterling expenditure throughout the Estimates. Should exchange remain at its present rate the additional cost should work out at a considerably lower figure.

Acknowledgment.

Before closing my remarks I should like to express my indebtedness to my Staff at the Secretariat and particularly to the Second Assistant Colonial Secretary for their untiring assistance in the preparation of the Budget.

The Government, Sir, relies once more on that whole-hearted co-operation which past experience has led it to expect from this Council in all matters affecting the public weal and in now moving the First Reading of "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding twenty-two million and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars to the Public Service of the year 1930." I do so with complete confidence that Hon. Members will approach their important duty of scrutinizing the Budget proposals with a full recognition of the Government's and particularly of Your Excellency's single-minded devotion to the welfare of this Colony and its people.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

REVENUE MEMORANDUM

Colony's Financial Recovery in Recent Years.

TOBACCO DUTY REVENUE.

The following is the Treasurer's memorandum on revenue.

1928.

The Revenue for the year 1928 amounted to \$24,968,399, including the sum of \$1,963,359 representing expenditure on Loan Works during the years 1923-1926, which was recovered from the funds of the Public Works Loan (1927) and was credited to Revenue. Consequently an allowance in respect of this sum should be made when the total Revenue for 1928 is compared with the previous years' collections and with the Estimates for the years 1929 and 1930.

The Estimates for 1928 were exceeded by the sum of \$4,865,009 and the Revenue for 1927 by \$3,623,863.

The completed accounts for 1928 showed that there was a surplus balance of \$8,091,634 which exceeded the estimated surplus by \$3,108,965.

With the exception of Light Dues which fell below the amount estimated by \$11,158, all heads showed excesses.

The most striking feature which affords evidence of the improvement in local conditions is the fact that the Revenue collected in 1928 exceeded the Revenue collected in the boom year of 1923, by \$184,636, and was, therefore, a record collection in the history of the Colony. The "Windfall" of \$1,963,359 recovered from Public Works Loan (1927) and credited to 1928 Revenue, is more than counterbalanced by the sum of \$3,488,797, representing premium on Land Sales received in 1923.

Another feature of importance was the income derived from Land Sales which amounted to \$1,635,236 surpassing the estimate of \$150,000 by \$1,485,236. Licences and Internal Revenue registered an increase of approximately \$517,000 largely due to Assessed Taxes, Liquor Duties and Revenue from Opium Monopoly. Other noteworthy increases were Fees of Court, &c.—\$79,666; Post Office—\$151,918; Kowloon-Canton Railway—\$101,800, mainly due to the through traffic to Canton being maintained; Rent of Government Properties—\$84,384; Interest—\$170,515; and Miscellaneous Receipts—\$228,859 (including refund of \$1,963,359 Public Works Loan expenditure).

In the year 1923 Land Sales netted \$3,488,797 as against \$1,635,236 in 1928. If these figures are deducted from the respective total Revenue and the above referred to sum of \$1,963,359 for Public Works Loan expenditure deducted from the 1928 Revenue it will be observed that 1923 produced \$21,294,966 as against \$21,369,804 collected in 1928.

These figures may be accepted as a fair index that the Colony has more than regained its feet after the serious set back experienced due to the disastrous strike of 1925.

1929.

The Crown Agents' Account for the months of May and June are not yet available, consequently the actual collection for the 1st half year of 1929 on the heads Interest, Other Miscellaneous Receipts, Widows & Orphans' Pensions Contributions are approximately \$1,147,783 which exceeds six-twelfths of the year's estimate by about 3.38 lacs. The revised estimated revenue for the 2nd half year is \$11,222,157 bringing the revised

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1230 n.
Chartered Bank, £20 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$321 n.
P. and O. 191 n.
East Asia \$904 n.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$630 n.
Union Ins., \$330 n.
North China, Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$60 n.
China Underwriters, \$2 n.
China Fires, \$310 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$760 s.

Shipping.

Douglas, \$271 n.
H. K. Steamship, \$25 n.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 n.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$70 n.
Union Waterboats, \$22 s.

Mining.

Benguet, \$315 b.
Kallans, \$26 b.
Langkats, Tls. 15 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 140 n.
Rauba, \$950 b.
Tponho, 21/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$129 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$129 b.
China Providence, \$430 b.
Hongkong, Tls. 184 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 71 s.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 142 b.
Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 1780 b.
Oriental, Tls. 230 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 91 (old) b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$8.60 b.
H. K. Lands, \$604 s.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 154 b.
Humphreys, \$14.10 b.
Realities, \$8 b.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$18.80 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$11.80 n.
Star Ferries, \$66 b.
China Lights, (old) \$13. b.
H. K. Electric, \$591 b.
Macao Electric, \$23 b.
Telephones, \$6.90 n.
China Buses, Tls. 141 b.
Singapore Traction, 11/- s.

Industrials.

China Sugars, 95 s.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Canton Ice, \$2 b.
Coments (Comb.), \$8.95 b.
Ropes (Old) \$7 n.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms, \$19.90 n.
Watsons, \$11.90 b.
Der A. Wings, 80 n.
Lano Crawford, \$11 n.
Mackintosh, \$18 b.
Sincoren, \$12 b.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$253 s.
Constructions, \$155 n.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 644
H. K. G. Loan 7 1/2 s. Prom.

LETTER GOLF

SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

PURE, PURE, PURE, FORD, FOOD.

estimated total Revenue for 1929 to \$22,700,000 or about \$22,000,000 in excess of the estimate. Certain fees payable annually in advance account for the difference between the totals for 1st and 2nd half year.

Receipts from Land Sales in the 1st half year 1929 amounted to \$672,719, and the sum of \$577,281 for the 2nd half year includes arrears of premia due from the Kowloon Tong Estate and Praya East Marine Lot-holders, which it is expected will be paid into Treasury. The present active demand for Land appears to be steady.

The estimated liquid balance to be carried to the year 1930 is \$6,224,977 which is \$379,368 less than the liquid balance that was available on 1st January, 1929, the reduction being due to the estimated deficit of revenue under expenditure.

1930.

The Estimates of Revenue for the year 1930 reach a total of \$22,712,920 an increase of \$434,320 over the Approved Estimate for 1929, an increase of \$12,020 over the Revised Estimate for the same year and a decrease of \$2,555,479 under the actual Revenue of 1928. By deducting the sum of \$1,963,359, the amount transferred from the Public Works Loan (1927) to the Revenue for 1928, the effective decrease is \$292,120.

There are estimated decreases of importance under the heads Liquor Duties by \$200,000; Opium Monopoly by \$300,000 and Stamp Duties by \$300,000.

The increases are: Assessed Taxes by \$350,000; Tobacco Duties by \$400,000 and Kowloon-Canton Railway by \$140,000.

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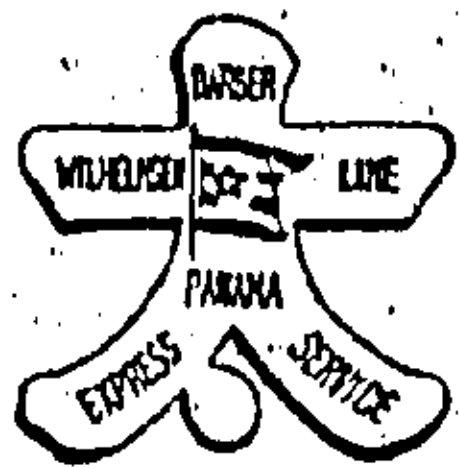
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TO OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	Namsang Yuenwang Suisang	Fri. 20th Sept at noon. Tues. 1st Oct at 10 a.m. Sat. 12th Oct at 7 a.m.	
TO OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Kutsang	Tues. 10th Sept at noon.	
TO SINGAPORE PENANG & CALCUTTA	Kumsang Hosang	Fri. 13th Sept at 3 p.m. Tues. 24th Sept at 3 p.m.	
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang Mausang	Fri. 6th Sept at 9 a.m. Mon. 16th Sept at 3 p.m.	
TO TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI-WEI & NEWCHUANG	Chuangshing Chipsing	Fri. 6th Sept at noon. Tues. 24th Sept at noon.	

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ALEKO LILIUS IN WITNESS BOX.

FREE TRIPS FOR PUBLICITY WORK.

At the resumption of the trial of Aleko E. Lilius before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, the last witness for the Crown was examined.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes is conducting the case for the Crown while Mr. F. C. E. Rendall appears for the defence.

Mr. Rendall submitted that he had no case to answer.

His Worship, however, held that the defendant had a case to answer. He thought that the evidence with regard to what took place at the Peninsula Hotel was important. He thought possibly that the fraud in that case was simply that the defendant created an atmosphere of affluence when he went to the shops and presented his card which bore his name and the information that he was a journalist staying at the Peninsula.

His saying that he was staying at the Hotel was not a false pretence but on the other hand he was staying at the Hotel without paying his bill which had been settled by the guarantor and his Worship thought that possibly he was giving a false idea of his financial position when he stated on each occasion that he was staying at the Peninsula Hotel.

His Worship understood from Mr. Andrewes that the fraud was that he had incurred those debts without having any intention of paying or having the means of paying. The defendant, continued his Worship, had to explain that he had reasonable expectation of paying his debts and he had also to explain why he had gone to Singapore and Manila when he had already said at the Peninsula Hotel that he was going to Macao.

Lilius Gives Evidence.

Lilius was then put into the witness box and in reply to Mr. Rendall said that he arrived on the Taiyo Maru on May 20 from Yokohama from where he had obtained a free passage to Hongkong with a return ticket valid until September 1. He had obtained the passage because he was able to do some publicity work for the company. He had hoped to avail himself of that return ticket.

On arrival he had stayed at the Kowloon Hotel for one day but had to move to the Peninsula Hotel.

Mr. Rendall: Well, we will not go into the merits or demerits of the Hotel.

His Worship: I stayed at the Kowloon Hotel for two months. I was very comfortable there for two months.

At the Peninsula Hotel witness said that he had made arrangements with the management to settle his accounts whenever his money arrived from abroad.

What money he had on his person at the time was used for travelling around in connexion with his work.

Another Free Trip.

Continuing the defendant said that shortly after he came to Hongkong a Swedish boat arrived and with the hope of seeing

friends and also of getting a photograph of the Captain to send home to show what Swedish boats were doing, he had gone on board the ship. He saw the captain who suggested that if he applied to the agents he (defendant) might be given a free trip on the ship.

The defendant accordingly wrote to the head office in Europe but had heard nothing as yet. From the local agents, Messrs. Gilman and Co., however, he received a letter which intimated that the head office had authorised the local branch to allow the defendant to make the trip on the s.s. Canton.

Mr. Rendall intimated that he intended to call Mr. C. Blaker. Mr. Rendall: In the meantime between the departure of the s.s. Canton and her return what were you doing in Hongkong?—I was working at the Colonial Secretary's Office studying certain matters in connexion with my work and frequently travelled to Macao and Canton in connexion with the same work.

Witness mentioned that he had been five times to Macao and had never on any of those occasions been hindered by the Hotel officials. His visits to Macao were in connexion with a book he was writing and he was making certain investigations in connexion with pirates.

Price of his Contributions.

In June witness said that he had received remittances amounting to about \$700 from various sources including a sum of about \$70 from the Hongkong Telegraph, while during July and August he had expected to receive a further \$1,400 or \$2,000. Witness mentioned that his contributions were always accepted but sometimes there was delay in their being published.

Continuing the defendant said that the previous occasion when he was in Macao he made arrangements to pay a further visit to the Portuguese settlement and on July 8 he received a message asking him to go immediately. After failing to making arrangements to travel by a special launch he decided to take the Sui Tai on the morning of July 9.

Witness said that he had expected to return by the 15th but had made certain arrangements with certain officials regarding his safety in the event his stay was longer.

Mr. Rendall: You thought it was a dangerous enterprise on which you were going?—Yes.

Speaking of the night of July 8 witness said that he met a friend, Mr. Ellis, who was employed at the Naval Intelligence. Mr. Ellis had previously introduced himself to witness whom he said he knew and whom he was to "keep an eye on" to prevent anything happening to him.

Mr. Rendall: Did you know definitely whether he belonged to the Naval Intelligence Department?—That's all he told me, but he told me certain details which only an official could have known.

After dinner witness said that he went on board the s.s. Canton and informed the captain that he would not make the trip with them as he had to go to Macao. The captain replied that should he decide to take the s.s. Canton, he could return to the ship at any time that was convenient to him.

The case was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

REPORT OF SALARY COMMISSION.

(Continued from Page 12.)

transfer, or retirement, and that they should not be drawn by persons who are acting for officers now entitled to Charge Allowances.

With regard to Overtime Allowances generally, the Commission desires to emphasise that certain employment such as the Police Force, Prison Department, Fire Brigade, Hospitals, Railway, etc., involve a full seven day week and in their opinion arrangements should be made for allowing time off duty in turn rather than for the grant of Overtime Allowances. It is considered further, that normally no overtime allowance should be paid to Senior Officers. They anticipate that no Senior Officer would claim extra payment for periods spent in furtherance of the public interest beyond the strict limit of office hours.

In the case of subordinate officers, however, certain recommendations are made regarding the payment of overtime particularly in the case of Sunday and holidays. In the matter of the rent of Government quarters, (Rent and Lodging Allowances), the Commission consider that the present regulations furnish a fair and adequate basis for the payment of rent for Government quarters and for the grant of rent allowances in ordinary circumstances. They further consider that where no quarters are provided, female officers have an equal claim to rent allowances on the same basis as male officers. They are of the opinion also that the requirement of ten years continuous service, which finds no counterpart in the regulations for rent allowances to European officers should be abandoned, and that rent allowances should be granted to officers recruited locally as from the time of their entry into the service.

The Commission consider that these provisions should be in force generally and that rent allowances now appearing in the estimates, not in accordance with the recommendations should cease, with certain exceptions, in which cases the present holders of the positions should continue to enjoy the privilege but that the grants be not continued when new appointments are made. The persons so affected are senior Chinese revenue officers, probationary dressers, medical department, Indian prison warders and certain police officers.

In conclusion the Commission express their appreciation of the valuable assistance given by the secretary, Mr. W. J. Carrie, in the conduct of the enquiry and the preparation of the report, and that rendered by Miss V. R. Harrison who took the evidence of a very large number of witnesses.

BRITON'S DEATH.

SALESMAN SENTENCED AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.
The Chinese automobile salesman, Tan Ah-moo, who when driving collided with a motor cycle, killing Mr. George Albert Griffiths, on August 5, in Bubbling Well Road, has been convicted by the Provisional Court of negligent driving, and sentenced to eighteen months.

His attorney is filing notice of appeal.—Our Own Correspondent.

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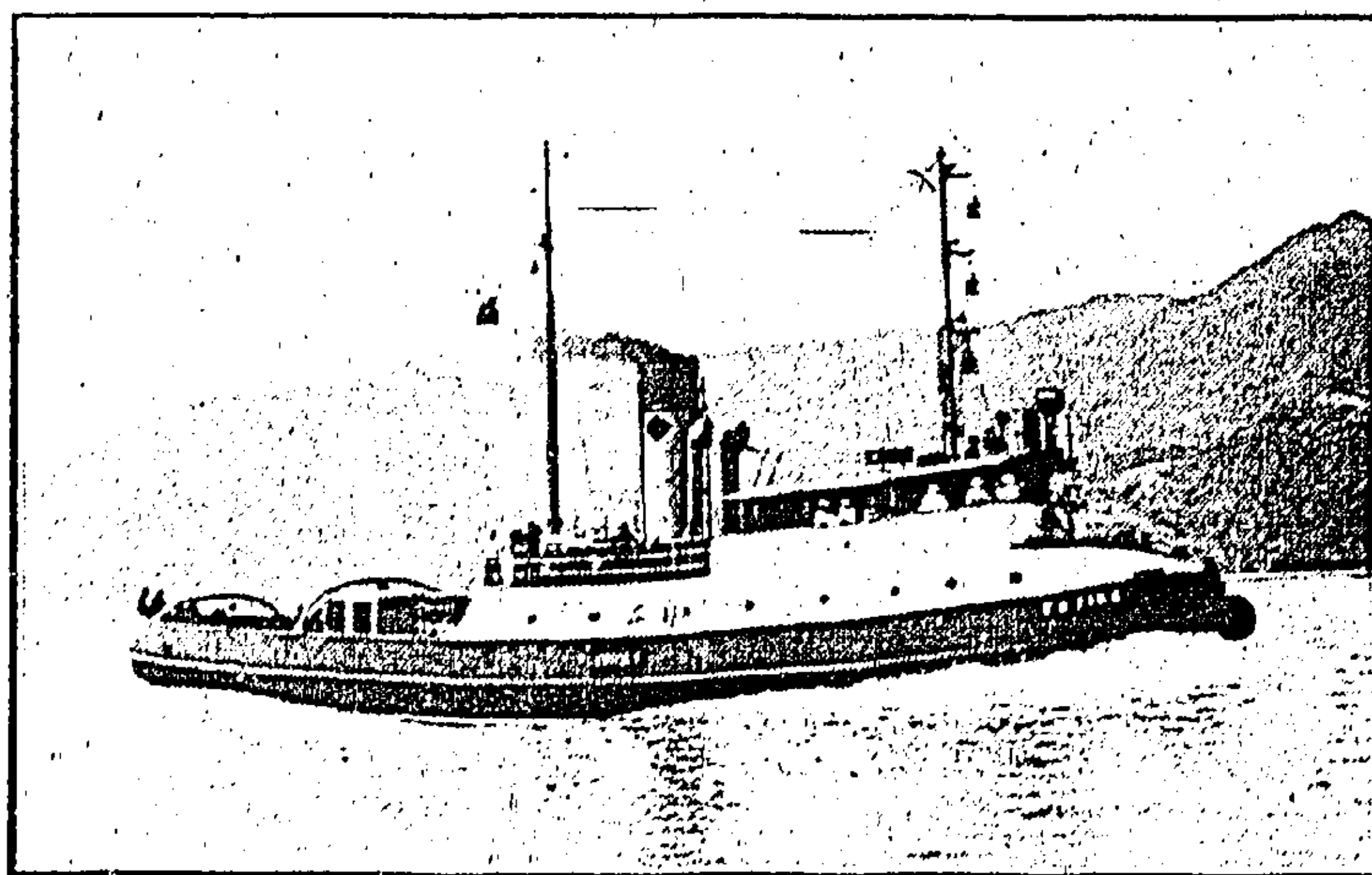
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MOREA	10,954	14 Sept. noon.	Bombay, M'los & London
*MANTUA	10,946	28th Sept.	Bombay, M'los & L'don
*KARNATA	9,128	12th Oct.	M'los, L'don, Hull, R'dm & A'warp
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	16th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay
*KALYAN	9,144	26th Oct.	M'los, L'don, Hull, R'dm & A'warp

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*IGARDETA	5,327	15th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	9th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	19th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	31st Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	8th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	18th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

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ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs
NELLORE	6,853	1st Nov.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
TANDA	6,955	29th Nov.	S'dney and Melbourne.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	10th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MANTUA	10,946	13th Sept.	Shanghai
*MIRZAPORE	6,715	17th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	19th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
TALAMBA	8,018	26th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
*NELLORE	6,853	27th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko

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"GLENBEG"	27th Nov.		
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	25th Dec.		

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel	Sails	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
"GLENLUC"	18th Sept.		
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	28th Sept.		
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	11th Oct.		
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th Oct.		
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	8th Nov.		

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Kowloon Traffic.

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Will you please grant me space in your paper to suggest to the Police and Bus Companies in Kowloon to permit buses and taxis to get as close as possible to the shed next to the Kowloon Ferry Wharf to discharge and take passengers when the sky happens to pour heavily as recently?

Last week, in common with many men, women and children, I had to leave a bus and rush under a deluge to the Ferry Wharf. We did not run many yards, yet all were soaked to the skin. How many have since suffered from colds, pneumonia, etc., it is not known. Had the policeman on point duty been given authority to use his discretion and allowed cabs to get near the shed; the discomfort above referred to would have been avoided to a great extent.

I know that this suggestion means that the cabs will be in the way of rickshaws, but it can be arranged to give no sign to the drivers to approach the shed until the road is clear. When it is not raining too heavily, one does not find it inconvenient to go up to the present parking places.

Perhaps those who have been drenched will support me and in turn offer a better solution.—Yours, etc.,

ANMAY.

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Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1929.

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THE FINAL T. LEGER ACCEPTANCES.

OAKS AND DERBY WINNERS
AMONG RUNNERS.

London, Sept. 5.

The final acceptances for the
St. Leger, which is to be run at
Doncaster on Wednesday next,
September 11th, are as follows:

Cavendo.
Penneycomequick (winner of the
Oaks).
Trigo (winner of the Derby).
Hot Weed.
Bosworth.
Totalisator.
Posterity.
Haste Away.
Lemon Car.
Mr. Jinks.
Tom Pear Tree.
Horus.
Fons Peritus.
Brienz.
En Garde.
Cattlefish.
Defoe.—Reuter.

ISLANDS BUDGET BENEFITS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Costly Reclamations.

Two interesting provisions are
made in connexion with reclamation
works. The final payment of \$56,-
000 will be made to the contractors
on the Praya East. Reclamation as
the Government's contribution,
which has hitherto cost \$892,504.
\$10,000 will complete the contract
for the reclamation and seawall at
Shamshulpo, at present under con-
struction. The Government's ex-
penditure on this scheme totals
\$777,626 of which over \$750,000 has
been paid.

Resumptions in connexion with
the building up of Queen's Road Cen-
tral with the new 100-foot road on
Praya East Reclamation represents
a costly item. \$154,000 will be
paid as compensation to the Royal
Naval Canton for removal. The
first instalment is \$50,000. \$900,000
will be involved as compensation for
the resumption of present site of
the Sailors Home at West Point and
the surrender of claims to the pro-
mised site in Kowloon. The total
payments will be spread over a pe-
riod of five years, and next year's in-
stalment is \$180,000.

Kowloon's share is dealt with else-
where.

PRISONER DIVES FROM EXPRESS.

KILLED IN ESCAPING FROM
DETECTIVE.

London, July, 30.

A Scotland Yard detective was
bringing a prisoner from Norwich
to London last night when near
Chelmsford, the man dived
through the carriage window of
the express train and was killed.
The man was W. F. Evans,
aged 52, and lived at Rugby-
avenue, Wembley. He had been
detained on a serious charge and
was being brought to London by
Detective Young.

Evans was sitting quietly in the
corner of the carriage, when he
remarked that he was feeling
sick. He asked if he might have
some fresh air and stood by the
window.

Suddenly placing a foot on one
of the seats, he took a flying dive
through the window in the path
of a train travelling in the op-
posite direction.

The train was stopped and
Evans' body was found.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL TO GO?

MR. BEN TILLET VENTURES
A HINT.

London, Sept. 5.

Mr. Ben Tillet, the President of
the annual conference of the Trades
Union Congress stated to-day that
he understood that, in accordance
with the pledge given by the Pre-
mier, the Attorney General was pre-
paring a bill repealing the legisla-
tion relating to Trade Unions passed
in 1926 under the Conservative
Government. The principle mea-
sure of that legislation was a pro-
vision enabling an eight hour day
to be worked in the mines.—
British Wireless.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are now
in port:
Basin.—H.M. Ships Tamar,
Moth, Moorhen.
North Arm.—Stormcloud.
In dock.—L19, Serapis, Seraph.
No. 7 Buoy.—Sandwich.
Foreign.—U.S.S. Guan, Japanese
Gunboat Uji.

MORE INCIDENTS IN MANCHURIA.

SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS
RESUMED.

AIR MANOEUVRES.

Manchuli, Sept. 5.

Two Russian aeroplanes de-
monstrated over Manchuli early on
Tuesday morning and remained
over Chinese territory for over an
hour.

On Tuesday evening, at about
ten o'clock, another Russian plane
arrived, over the border and flew
comparatively low over the posi-
tions of the Chinese troops, who
eventually fired at the plane. It is
thought to be unlikely that the
plane was hit.

It is understood that other
Soviet planes have been
manoeuvring over other parts of
the country.

Chinese residents of Chalanor,
near Manchuli, were much per-
turbed by the sudden appearance
of a Russian plane in the small
hours of Wednesday morning.
For half an hour the plane, with
the assistance of search lights, made
observations. Chinese
troops who witnessed the incident
made no attempt to fire on the
machine.

It is understood from Chinese
official sources that the Soviet
troops have resumed their gun-
firing demonstrations on the Man-
chuli and Suifanbo borders. Gun-
firing has been heard at Manchuli
and Chalanor during the past few
days. All the telephone wires
damaged by Russian saboteurs
have been repaired and these com-
munication facilities are now
functioning normally.

STOLE FAN AND THEN PAWNEED IT.

UNEMPLOYED CHINESE FINED
AT KOWLOON.

A charge of larceny of an elec-
tric fan from No. 87, Reclamation
Street was brought against an un-
employed Chinese before Mr. T. S.
Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magi-
strate's Court this morning. The de-
fendant was alternatively charged
with receiving stolen property.

According to the evidence the
electric fan and other property
was stolen from No. 87, Reclama-
tion Street during the night of
July 27. Acting on information
received, the defendant's premises
were searched and eighteen pawn
tickets were found, concealed in
the frame of a mirror. One of the
tickets related to the fan.

The defendant told a detective
that the fan had been stolen from
the complainant's shop by another
boy.

His Worship convicted on the
second charge and imposed a fine
of \$30 or three weeks' hard labour
in default.

NEW SCHOOL FOR KOWLOON.

SITE TO BE PREPARED IN
COMING YEAR.

In the Budget for the coming
year, provision is made for starting
work on the proposed new Kowloon
British School. A site is
to be prepared adjoining the Kow-
loon Hospital, and the new build-
ing will be erected when funds
are available. It is intended to
make a start by levelling the site,
for which purpose a sum of \$60,000
is set aside for 1930. The total
estimate for the whole scheme is
\$725,000.

On an estimate of \$208,000, a
sum of \$120,000 is being voted for
the site formation and building in
connexion with a maternity block
for the Kowloon Hospital.

A vote of \$2,000 is also provid-
ed for a garage for Kowloon
Hospital.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, Sept. 5.

Paris	123.875
Geneva	25.185
Berlin	20.37
Oso	18.205
Helsingfors	193
Buenos Aires	375
Hongkong	4.84 23/32
New York	12.09 1/2
Amsterdam	18.10
Stockholm	34.44
Vienna	32.905
Bucharest	1.19
Bombay	1.75 1/2
Yokohama	1.11 3/32
Brussels	34.89
Milan	92.995
Copenhagen	18.215
Prague	163 1/2
Lisbon	108.20
Rio	1.5 1/2
Shanghai	2.24 1/2
Silver (spot)	24 1/2
Silver forward	24.3 1/2

—British Wireless.

"GOLD" AEROPLANE'S MISHAP.

FORCED DOWN WITH £100,000
CARGO.

London, Aug. 1.

A French aeroplane flying from
London to Paris yesterday with a
cargo of gold valued at about
£100,000 was forced to descend at
Smarden, Kent. The undercarriage
of the machine was damaged in
alighting, but the crew escaped
injury.

Another machine was despatched
from Croydon, and flew on to
Paris with the gold.

The sudden descent of the aero-
plane with its precious cargo
created great excitement in the
village of Smarden. The pilot and
his mechanic had narrow escapes
from serious injury, for the ma-
chine stopped on the brink of the
River Beult, and the shock of
landing actually precipitated some
of the boxes of gold into the river.

A full story of the exciting
events was told to a Press repre-
sentative by Mr. W. Palmer, of
Vesper Hawk Farm, Smarden, in
one of whose fields the machine
landed.

"I was on the spot when I saw
the machine coming down," he
said, "one of the engines having
apparently broken down. When it
landed the force of the wind
carried it right across the field, and
only the bushes on the bank of the
river stopped it from plunging in.
It stopped only 2 feet from the
edge.

Gold Shot into River.

"I rushed forward and saw that
the under-part of the aeroplane
and the bottom wing were smashed.
Some of the boxes of gold shot out
through the broken part and into
the river.

"A crowd soon gathered. The
pilot and his mechanic were unin-
jured. Only the pilot could speak
a little English, but he made us
understand the valuable nature of
his cargo, and he seemed a good
deal more worried about that than
about his machine.

"The boxes were clamped with
iron bands, and those which had
fallen into the river were lying
in about 4 feet of mud and water.
Some of us waded in and we soon
had them out.

"I then telephoned to Lympe
Aerodrome and they sent a lorry
into which we helped to transfer
the gold."

On arrival at Lympe the bul-
lion was loaded into another aero-
plane, which left at once for Paris.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE NEWS OFFICE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

munists of the student type
gradually formed on Nanking
Road near the branch Post Office.
Adopting similar methods to those
used on August 1, crackers were
fired and thousands of pamphlets
thrown from various points in the
vicinity of Fokien Road by per-
sons who made a quick getaway
upon the arrival of the police.
Two persons were arrested and
taken to Louza Station, but one of
these was subsequently released.

Usual Type of Student.

Those who participated in the
Nanking Road and Fochow Road
disturbances were of the usual
type of irresponsible student, the
faces of many being recognised by
the police as having been pre-
sent during the similar distur-
bances on August 1, though these
persons did nothing to warrant
their arrest whilst the police were
present. There was very little
zeal to the movement and those
carrying anything in the shape of
communist literature proved them-
selves only too anxious to rid
themselves of this when the police
put in an appearance.—Shanghai
Times.

HOME FOOTBALL.

WALSALL FORCES DRAW AT
SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

London, Sept. 5.

In the Southern Section of the
Third Division to-day, Newport
County defeated Swindon Town at
Newport by two goals to one, while
Queen's Park Rangers, playing at
home, shared four goals with Wal-
sall.—Reuter.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

The Royal Observatory reports
that a weak anticyclone is situated
over North China and South
Manchuria. The typhoon is situ-
ated midway between the south of
Hainan and the coast of Indo-
China, moving W.N.W. or W.
Another typhoon is indicated in
the Pacific, about 400 miles to the
south-east of Naha, probably
moving N.W. The forecast till noon
to-morrow is:—East winds,
moderate; cloudy, with occasional
rain, improving.

CRASHING INTO HOLLYWOOD! TWO GREAT STARS AND 1001 LAUGHS!

MARION
DAVIES
WILLIAM
HAINES



SEE Charlie
Chaplin, Douglas
Fairbanks, John
Gilbert and a host
of other stars as
"extras!"

NIV R
A PICTURE
WITH SO
MUCH
SHEIN
TALENT!

7000 PEOPLE

Added Attraction
At 7.15 and 9.20

(Special Matinee Saturday at 2.30 p.m.)
TORCAT'S ROOSTERS
The Greatest Bird Act of the Century!
SLIGHT INCREASE IN PRICES.

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A fascinating new picture by the man who made
"The Cat and the Canary"—



CHINESE
PARROT

Romance—Chills—Thrills—Creeps—Laughs!

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 5.15 & 9.20.

Chinese film a "Mark of P" at 2.30 & 7.15.

GRETA
GARBO

—the screen's most exciting
charmer, in the colourful
role of an international spy
who moves in a maze of in-
trigue and is finally trapped
in the web of love!



The
Mysterious
LADY

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY At 5.30 & 9.20.
TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.